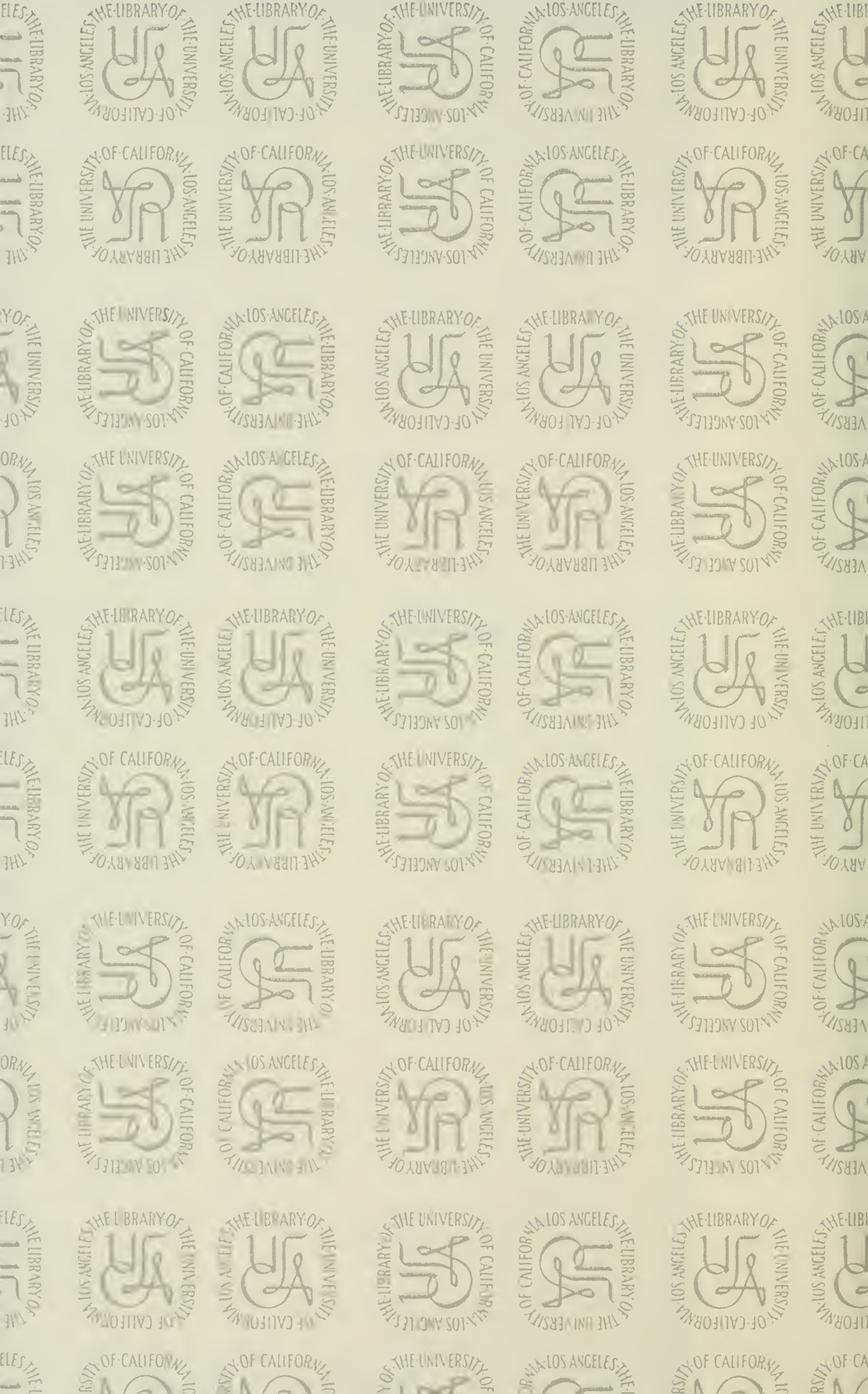






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With the Author's Compliments.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A HISTORY
OF THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES
OF
DEVON.

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ETC. ETC.

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ERRATA.

- Page 5, paragraph 6, last line, for "among" read *in*.
,, 39, for Sir George Augustus "Heathfield" read Sir George Augustus
Elliott.
,, 85, paragraph 123, line 12, for "Bishop" read *Abbot*.
,, 105, ,, 143, ,, 4, for "Erne" read *Erme*.
,, 123, ,, 179, ,, 1, for "Churstowe" read *Churchstowe*.
,, 141, ,, 205, ,, 6, for "M" read *B*.
,, 142, line 5, for "hortis" read *hostis*.
,, 142, ,, 6, for "Trivarunt" read *Triverunt*.

NOTE.

THE following papers are reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association. Referring to an observation in paragraph 2, page 4, as I arranged my materials, I found it unnecessary to carry out my original intention of giving a concise history of each Abbey, as by so doing I should have been repeating to a great extent what is already in print. Buckland and Buckfast I have treated somewhat fully. What I have said of Newenham is only additional to the collections of Mr. Davidson, and the whole may be considered as supplementary to the works of Dugdale and Oliver, and may be of assistance to the author who at some future period undertakes to write a full history of these religious houses, the inmates of which did so much to make our county a good land—a land of wheat and of barley, of flocks and of herds.

16, LOCKYER STREET,

PLYMOUTH.

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THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.
BUCKLAND.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

1. WE have in this county (for although Thorncombe was in 1842 made a part of Dorsetshire, I include Ford Abbey as belonging to Devon) examples both of the earliest and latest foundations of the Cistercian order of monks.

Always excepting the most valuable work of the late Dr. Oliver, little attention has been hitherto paid to the monastic institutions and ruins of the county. Perhaps this neglect has arisen from the unfortunate state of decay into which nearly all the buildings have fallen. Devonshire seems to have suffered more than any other part of England, and cannot be said to possess any monastic ruin of importance, and there is none perhaps except Dartington and Ford, in which the existing remains give any idea of its former architectural glories. And yet Devonshire possessed upwards of thirty religious houses, some of the first importance, and ranking among the noblest in England. The bare mention of the great Benedictine monasteries of Exeter and Tavistock, the Cluniac house at Barnstaple, the five abbeys of the Cistercians distributed over the county, and last, but by no means least, the Augustinian Priory of Plympton, to say nothing of the numerous smaller establishments of the preaching orders and friars, will show how much of interest there is in the investigation of the subject.

2. Unfortunately, the task is not easy; and to work out properly the history of even one of these, requires an amount of time which few are able, and still fewer willing, to devote. But even by a person whose time is much occupied, and with whom the labour is one of love, a something can be accomplished; and I think that a concise history of each house,

embracing all the known facts of interest connected with it, such as I am about to endeavour to give, will be of some little use. I propose to give a short history of each of the Cistercian abbeys from its foundation to its fall, to refer briefly to the various abbots, to enumerate the possessions of the monks, and their holders after the dissolution, and to describe from personal examination such of the buildings as remain. And without giving in every particular my authorities, I may say that I have consulted every author who has touched upon the subject, from the ponderous folios of Oliver and Dugdale and Polwhele, and the less unwieldy quartos of Pole, Prince, and Lysons, down to the more concise but not-to-be despised pages of the traveller's hand-book and the local guide, and even to the magazine article and the newspaper paragraph.

3. But before proceeding to the special subject of each abbey, it will be convenient to consider briefly, by way of introduction, the history of the order, the objects its members had in view in its formation, and their rule of life, and also to refer to the buildings, and to show how they were especially constructed to meet the wants of the community.

4. As is well known to those who have looked into the history of the monastic orders, the Cistercian sprang in the eleventh century from the Benedictine order, and had its rise in an attempt to abridge the luxury and put an end to the worldly spirit which then pervaded monastic life.

5. In 1098 a few monks of the Abbey of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres, took counsel, and resolved to endeavour to stem the tide, and leaving their own monastery, wandered forth under the leadership of their abbot Robert, and settled down in a desert spot about fifteen miles south of Dijon, and on St. Benedict's day laid the foundation of that famous order which in its day and generation exercised such an important influence throughout Europe, which sent forth so many men distinguished for their piety and their learning, which gave to the church many a pope and bishop, which in less than a century possessed nearly two thousand monasteries, each and for many a year the centre of a life of self-denial, piety, frugality, and industry, each spreading around it an atmosphere of well-directed labour, each exercising an influence felt, at least in England, perhaps even to the present day.

6. Although Alberic and Stephen Harding (the latter an Englishman, and one of the West Country, a native of Sherborne), who succeeded Robert in the government of the newly-established order, did much in laying down the lines

which were to be the rules for future guidance, neither were very successful in inducing others to follow their example in living a life of such austerity as they proposed. But Harding was comforted by the vision vouchsafed to him of a great multitude washing their white robes in a fountain, which he took to be an assurance that his labours would one day be rewarded. It was not until the great St. Bernard, who in 1113 with thirty companions had knocked at the gate and obtained admission to Cîteaux, had joined the monks, that the order, in spite of the criticisms, the scoffs, and the jealousies of its brethren, began to grow in popular favour. From that time the vision of Stephen Harding began to be fulfilled, and soon the poor buildings of Cistercium were too small to accommodate those who applied for leave to enrol themselves among the ranks of the new brotherhood.

7. Before the Reformation it is estimated that the order possessed about 3500 houses, 109 of which were in England. The first founded in this country was that of Waverley, in Surrey, in 1129; and one of the earliest was that of Buckfastleigh, in this county.

8. What were the objects which these men set before them? What was it that gave them such a reputation? What was it that made men exclaim that the whole church was full of their high reputation and opinion of their sanctity as it were with the odour of some divine balsam, and there is no country or province wherein this vine loaded with blessings has not spread its branches? * An endeavour to answer these questions would be out of place here, as it would necessitate an investigation, not only into the causes which moved the founders of the order to separate themselves from their former associates in the religious life, but also to consider the history of the time, and the social and political state of the people in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Briefly, however, it would seem that the secret was in the unquestionable sincerity and honesty of purpose which characterized the order in its early days, in the self-sacrifice shown, and the labours to which the monks gave themselves up; in their appealing by their simple mode of life to the feelings of the lower classes, and in their avoidance of the ease and luxury which even then was too frequently a scandal and a blot on the religious life.

9. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the lot of the Cistercian monk was a hard one. The rules drawn up by Harding in his *Carta caritatis*, the Charter of Love, were

* Cardinal de Vitry. Fox, p. 293.

strictly enforced, and it must have required no small confidence in his powers of endurance when the novice took the vows binding him for life to the austerities of the order. The monasteries were situated in such secluded spots as to render any intercourse with the outside world difficult. The food of the inmates was of the plainest kind, silence was rigidly enforced, communication was carried on within the walls mainly by signs, the frater or day-room had no fireplace, and was exposed to the rigour of the weather, one end being left open to the air; and when the poor monk, after perchance his supper of fruit and herbs, sought his dormitory, the cold night air played about his hard couch, admitted by the slits in the long wall, unglazed and unshuttered, which served as windows. The stranger or wayfarer was welcomed and hospitably treated, but he was not allowed to enter the refectory or cloister. Luxury, ease, and the ordinary comforts of life were frowned upon, and for a long time banished. Labour and prayer, prayer and labour, alone occupied the thoughts of the Cistercian.

10. They were the farmers proper of the monastic orders. While other communities had their mills and granges mainly for their own use, and the use of those about them, the Cistercian made agriculture his business, and sent the products of his land forth for the use of the outer world. It is somewhat difficult to realize the scale on which farming was conducted on the estates of a great Cistercian abbey. I think our Devonshire houses were small in comparison with those in other parts of the country; but when we recollect that a Continental one had soon after its foundation 10,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, 2,000 pigs, 500 cows, 200 mares, and 100 horses, we can easily understand that extensive buildings were required, and a large staff necessary for the conduct of such a business. How then was the labour accomplished? Not by the monks; for they were few in number.

11. In every Cistercian house were two classes—the monks proper and the conversi, the masters and the servants. Both classes took the vows; but the lives of the conversi were spent mainly in labour upon the farms and other menial work, performing such religious duties only as might be reasonably expected from lay folk, who had to obtain their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. They were the poorest of the poor, and often the vilest; and many sought the convent when no other door was open to them, and death stared them in the face. Taken in hand then by the monks, compelled to earn their bread, they soon became useful, and the outcast of

society found in the Church a shelter denied him by the world. The number of monks proper was comparatively small; the conversi were numerous. At Clairvaux it seems that preparation was made for about 350; and at Fountains Mr. Sharpe calculated that 200 could be accommodated. Where were such numbers housed? Mr. Sharpe answers this question very satisfactorily, and to his recently-published books on the subject of Cistercian architecture I must refer all interested in the general subject. I will, however, briefly indicate the ordinary features of the arrangements of the buildings.

12. In the first place, the church was to be provided. This, according to the rules, was always to be in the form of a cross, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The choir, or more properly chancel, was of small dimensions; no Lady chapel; but chapels are frequently found in the transepts. The tower was low. There were to be no representations of the human figure. Stained glass was forbidden; pictures and organs were not allowed; but as time crept on these rules were neglected, and the Cistercian church in its architecture became less severe. It would seem that the rule was, that the church should be on the north, and the other buildings on the south; but we shall find that there were exceptions to this. Supposing ourselves leaving the church on the south side through the transept, we should have on the east the chapter-house, and on the west the east walk of the cloister, and beyond the frater or day-room of the monks, over which would be their scriptorium and dormitory, connected by a flight of steps with the church. Turning to the west, we should enter the south walk of the cloister, and have on our left hand successively the kitchen, refectory, and offices, and following the same walk, leaving the western arcade on our right, we should enter that part of the building, the special home of the servants of the monastery, to which Mr. Sharpe has happily given the name of the *Domus Conversorum*. In the greater monasteries this was sometimes 300 feet long. Those who know Fountains will doubtless recollect the noble vaulted building which is foolishly called the cloister, measuring about this length. This is the *Domus Conversorum*, and over it was the dormitory of the conversi.

13. You will see from Mr. Sharpe's model plan, given in the first part of his work, that access was thus easily gained to the church by all. It was divided, probably by means of wooden partitions, for the use of, firstly, the monks, who took the east end; secondly, the conversi, who used the

aisles and the last bays of the nave; thirdly, the outsiders, the inhabitants of the adjoining villages and others, to whom was allotted the centre of the nave.

14. Hills and highlands were always avoided in the selection of a site for an abbey. The Cistercian's habitation was far from the haunts of men; in a valley, and as far as possible in the narrowest part of it, and close to a river, the settlement was made; and in such a situation in many a fertile spot throughout England the farmer-monk made his home. In five of such localities in our fair county, members of the order, at varying intervals, took up their abode. The earliest house was founded in 1137, only nine years after the first—that of Waverley, in Surrey—was planted in England; and the remaining four were established at different times—one in the twelfth, and the other three in the thirteenth century. While we can boast one of the first, we can also claim one of the latest in England. The one I am now about to speak of is the last founded.

15. The Abbey of Buckland was founded by Amicia, the mother of Isabella, wife of William de Fortze, Earl of Albemarle, a lady connected with both those great families which had shown such love for the Cistercian, which had done so much to extend his order, and which had endowed it with so many rich possessions. Baldwin Earl of Devon had founded Quarr, in the Isle of Wight; and William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, had founded the Abbeys of Meaux and Vallis Dei, both for the Cistercians, besides houses for other orders; and we may conjecture that it was the consideration of what had been done by her ancestors and the ancestors of her son-in-law, and the good results which were apparent from their benefactions, which induced Amicia, the widowed countess of Baldwin, seventh Earl of Devon, to provide another place of settlement for Cistercian brethren.

16. The monks having already houses in other parts of the county, and the south-west being unprovided, none being nearer than Buckfastleigh, Amicia resolved that her new colony should be planted amidst the family possessions on the banks of the Tavy. She therefore acquired, either by purchase or gift from her daughter Isabella, certain lands which were vested in her by deed, dated 1273, the King's confirmation of which is dated 1275; and in the eighth year of Edward I. (1280) she signed the foundation deed of Buckland Abbey, vesting in the monks and their successors the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, with the advowsons thereof, and the hundred of Roborough, for

the use of the abbey dedicated in honour of God and the blessed Mary, mother of God, and the blessed Benedict. From 1273 to 1280 the pious Amicia was, we may conclude, busily preparing the site and buildings for the reception of the monks and their servants.

17. The foundress did not go to Ford, as might have been expected, for men to fill the new house, but she asked the Abbot of Quarr, the house founded, as I have mentioned, by the restless Baldwin, the second earl, to send her some monks, and accordingly Robert the first abbot* and others were sent from the Isle of Wight to Buckland. As frequently happened, there was trouble to begin with. It was one of the rules of the order that there should be no interference with the parish priest, and that the houses should be under the jurisdiction of the bishop. But when the monks came to Buckland they seem to have broken both these rules; they began to celebrate divine offices without any consent or license of the bishop. The bishop of the diocese, the famous Walter Bronescombe, was not a prelate to view with indifference any encroachment upon the privileges of his see, or to permit any interference with, or contempt of, the spiritual jurisdiction rightly belonging to him, and when he heard that the newly-arrived monks had begun to exercise spiritual functions in the neighbourhood of their house, he quickly placed them under an interdict. We do not know the date of this, but, as we have seen, there were buildings used by or for the use of the monks before the charter of Amicia. The interdict is referred to in a deed of Bronescombe's, dated 27th May, 1280, in which he recites, that having been petitioned by the Queen Eleanor (who had doubtless been urged to take up the cause of the monks by Amicia), he thereby removed the interdict, and permitted them to celebrate divine service until the feast of Pentecost next following. In June, satisfied with the conduct of the new-comers, the bishop extended the time to Michaelmas; but on the following St. Mary Magdalene's-day (the day of his death, 22nd July, 1280) Bronescombe released the monks from all further supervision, and gave them permission to perform all divine offices for ever thereafter.

18. As I said just now, the Foundation charter vesting the land in the abbey is dated 8th Edward I. It is interesting to notice how careful grantees of land in those days were to have their rights confirmed by all persons in whom there could be possibly any claim, or right of claim, therein. We con-

* Foundation Deed, Appendix C.

stantly find deed after deed professing to quit claim to land which we might have thought was effectually vested in the holder. Here, besides the deed of foundation from Amicia and the grant from her daughter, the wealthy and powerful Isabella de Fortibus, it was thought necessary also to obtain confirmation of the latter from the King, of whom the lands were to be held in *capite*. And later, in 1291, when it would appear that the Countess Amicia, "*nobilis mulier mater nostra carissima domina Amicia*," was dead, another confirmation was obtained from her daughter.* The deeds are very interesting, containing the names of places very familiar to us. The neighbourhood does not seem so utterly desolate and uncared-for as might have been supposed. We find mention of stone walls, boundaries, roads, paths, and houses. Soon after the foundation the title of the abbey to the hundred of Roborough was called in question, and the abbot was cited in the king's courts to show his authority in opposition to that of the crown; and although he produced the charters and confirmation by the king, as the hundred was not mentioned in the latter, judgment was given for the crown. But this difficulty must have been got rid of; for the abbey held the hundred down to the dissolution.

19. From the registers of the bishops of Exeter, so diligently searched by Dr. Oliver for the purposes of his *Monasticon*, from a few old deeds, and from leases granted by the various abbots, we gather some scanty knowledge of the history of the abbey. No Cartulary, or any other important record of the abbey, is to be found in any public office or library, or, as far as I can ascertain, in any private one.

20. In 1336 (11 Edward III.), not 1328, as stated by Dr. Oliver, the royal license was granted to the abbey and convent to crenellate the abbey. *Mansum abbacie sue, Abbas et conventus de Buckelond*. Perhaps the fear of the foreigner had something to do with this fortification. It was not long after this (1339), that the French landed and burnt a great part of Plymouth; and William, the then abbot, might have thought that the herds and well-stored barns of the monks would prove a source of temptation to the roving Breton, and needed protection, and the abbey was battlemented.†

* Appendix E.

† "Very few houses of any importance were built in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries without being fortified; and the law required a licence from the crown before any house was allowed to be fortified."—*Parker*. The following is an extract from a licence to fortify (1482) given

21. The monks appear to have lived a quiet, unostentatious life—not greedy of wealth, or desirous of adding to their possessions, not quarrelling with their neighbours, as monks often did, and as landowners sometimes do even in our more enlightened times, but still occasionally involved in disputes with reference to their rights. Indeed, almost the first mention we have of the doings of the monks is to be found in the record of legal proceedings taken against them by a servant of the Abbot of Tavistock—his forester, one Thomas Gyreband—who complained, that having charge of the wood of Blakemoresham, and coming to a place in it called Ivyoak, he found Robert the Abbot of Buckland and others felling the wood and oaks there, and that on his attempting to prevent this, the abbot and the others with darts and hatchets assaulted and beat him, and with a bow and an arrow made of ash, headed with iron and steel, wounded him in the right arm, and afterward stole from him an outer garment. The Abbot and Convent of Buckland pleaded firstly their clergy, and denied the assault and robbery. Thomas got the worst of the affair; for he contradicted himself, and the abbot and his monks were acquitted, and Thomas committed to gaol for making a false accusation. And later in the pleadings we find the whole history of the affair. Blackmoresham wood was, I expect, on the opposite side of the Tavy, and belonged, as the forester said, to the Abbey of Tavistock, but the Cistercians had on the river a weir, and were obliged to keep it in order, and had a right to take from this place wood for its repair. Whilst obtaining wood, Thomas assaulted the defendants, and drew blood, and

by Mr. J. H. Parker: “Edward by the grace of God King of England & France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we considering the good & gracious services which our dearly beloved subject Edmund Bedingfeld Esq^{re}, hath before these times rendered to us from day to day, and which he still continues inclined to render: of our special favours have granted and given *license* and by these presents do grant and give license, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lyeth, to the said Edmund, that he at his will and pleasure, build, make, and construct, with stone, lime & sand, *towers* and *walls* in and about his manour of Oxburgh in the County of Norfolk, and that manour with such towers and walls to inclose, and those towers and walls to *embattle*, *kernel* and *mache-collate*: and that manour so inclosed, and those walls and towers aforesaid so embattled, kernell’d, and machicollated, built and constructed, to hold for himself and his heirs for ever, without perturbation, impeachment, molestation, impediment, or hindrance from us or our heirs or others whomsoever. And besides, of our abundant grace, we pardon, remit, and release to the aforesaid Edmund, all transgressions, offences, misprisions, and contempts, by him the said Edmund before these times, however done or perpetrated, on account of his enclosing such walls and towers, embattled, kernelled, mache-collated, and built as aforesaid, in and upon his said manour,” &c. &c.

in self-defence one of the Buckland men shot Thomas with an arrow in the arm, whereupon he fled, leaving his coat, bow, and hatchet, which William le Pye and another carried away, not as a robbery, but because they were left there. And the jury found that the defendants were rightly in the wood and not trespassers, and they were acquitted.*

22. In 1448 the monks considered themselves aggrieved for that the Lord of the Manor of Stonehouse, James Derneford, had, in defiance of the rights of the abbot and monks as lords of the hundred of Roborough, set up at Stonehouse a pillory and tumbrel, and had held a court of frank-pledge there. This was a usurpation, and gave rise to much trouble and unpleasantness. The monks would not allow James Derneford to use these marks of authority, and he would not admit that he was wrong, or remove them. At last, as recited in the award, the whole matter was referred, by the mediation of friends, to the decision of William Hylle, the Prior of Plympton, and James Chudlegh, Esq. The award was in favour of the abbey; and besides removing the pillory and tumbrel, James Derneford had to pay £20, as a fine for his encroachment.†

23. Thirty years later we find the monks defendants in a case, which was apparently brought against them, on behalf of the Crown, for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the Duchy of Cornwall in the Forest of the Dartmoors.‡ The Abbot, Thomas Oliver, was cited to appear at Lydford, for that he did on the fourth day of October (18 Edward IV.), 1478, intrude and make claim upon land in Dartmoor within the bounds and marks of the forest, and was found culpable; and the jury also found that all the lands within the precincts, marks, and bounds of Dartmoor were of the ancient demesnes of the said prince, and were called the Fenfield and Common of Devonshire; and that all waives, strays, escheats, and presentments of assaults and bloodshed, complaints, writs of right according to the custom of the manor of Lydford and assizes of land, were appropriate to the court of Lydford. As doth appear, says Westcote, by ancient record remaining in the castle of Lydford.§

24. The agreement in the muniment-room at Powderham, which has been quoted by Oliver,|| proves how much the later Cistercians had departed from the strictness of the early

* Oliver, p. 385.

† See Appendix F.

‡ The forest of Dartmoor was permanently attached to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1337.

§ Westcote's *Devon*, p. 85.

|| Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 381.

rules of their order. It is dated 28th May, 1522, and is made between Abbot Whyte and Robert Derkeham, and shows how Robert, in return for assisting daily in the choir and teaching four boys of the convent, and also teaching the boys and any monks who might wish to learn music and the organ, was to be paid an annuity of £2 13s. 4d., to be provided with a decent table, to have a furnished room over the west gate of the monastery, and a gown of the value of 12s. every year; to have the reversion of a tenement at Milton, and until it fell in, feeding for two cows, and a garden, he paying half the rent. One would have thought that this was very fair pay as times went for Robert's work; but his room over the west gate was cold and dreary in the winter, so he had also five ounces of bread, a quart of beer, and a wax candle every night throughout the year, and thirty horse-loads of faggots. With these and his books and organ he ought to have made himself tolerably comfortable. He apparently appreciated them, and continued in their enjoyment for some time, for he was alive at the dissolution, and the grant was allowed by the Augmentation Office, 18th December, 1540.

25. The list of the abbots is incomplete; the following account contains all that I can glean with reference to them.

The names of the first and second abbots are somewhat uncertain; from Robert being mentioned in the Foundation charter, and as the abbot complained of in the proceedings by the forester Thomas Gyreband, it may be concluded that he was the first abbot, and, if so, it may be taken for granted that the second was William, who is mentioned in a grant, 17 Edward I., 1288, by Margaret de Ripariis, the widow of Baldwin, fifth of that name and eighth Earl of Devon, the only son of Amicia, the foundress, by which deed she released to William the Abbot of Bocland and his convent her claim of dower in the churches of Bocland and Walkhampton, in consideration of an annuity of £8 paid to her clerk William de Brenton, for which in default of due payment the sheriff was to levy by writ of *feri facias* on the goods of the abbey.* Bishops Quivell and Bitton confirmed the grant of Buckland Church to the Abbey.

Galfridus was the next abbot. During the time of his rule there were many disputes as to the injury done to the property of the Abbey by the working of the silver mines in the neighbourhood. The complaints of the monks and the proceedings thereupon are to be found in the *Rolls of*

* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v. p. 58.

Parliament.* Thomas Bitton, the Bishop of Exeter, in an instrument dated 1305, appropriated the church of Walkhampton to the use of the monks who were its patrons, and it recites the enormous devastation done to the woods and lands of the abbey by the working of the silver mines by the crown in and around them. The late Sir E. Smirke supposed these to be the silver mines of Beer, which were about this time worked with success, but as I do not find that the abbey ever had any property on the western side of the Tavy, it is rather difficult to see how their lands could be injured, and I think there may be some mistake in the identification.

Thomas was abbot as early as 1311, and in 1316 we find that he and the prior of Plympton entered into an arrangement (upon the intervention of the Bishop, Walter Stapeldon, with reference to suit and service of the latter at the hundred court of Roborough in respect of the lands of the priory in Old Blakeston, which was situate within the hundred, and it was agreed that the attendance should thenceforth be limited to three courts a year instead of, as I suppose, four, as theretofore.

The fifth abbot was a second William; he was party to an agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy, also with reference to suit and service at the hundred court of Roborough. He was succeeded by Thomas Wappelegh, John Bryton, and Walter, successively abbots in 1356, 1385, and 1392.

In 1418-19 we find, from a lease granted to William Pomeroy and his wife and daughter at Buttyckyswordy, in the manor of Walkhampton, for 65 years, that John was prior. In May, 1442, William Rolff, who had the protracted litigation with James Derneford, of Stonehouse, succeeded. Of the abbots following him we know little. John Spore succeeded Rolff, 28th September, 1449, and John Hylle, October 21st, 1454. Thomas Olyver became abbot 20th March, 1463, and it was against him that the proceedings at Lydford were taken for the monks' trespass upon Dartmoor forest, and during the long time that he was head of the monastery, we find him granting many leases of land for terms of years determinable on lives. He espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and was proscribed by Richard, but lived to see the success of the former, and continued abbot of Buckland for several years after his accession. John Brundon, the next, was abbot for a short time only. Thomas Whyte succeeded, and was abbot before 1511 and after 1527. It was with him that Robert

* *Rot. Parliam*; see also Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 385.

Derkeham, the organist, entered into the agreement I have referred to.

The sixteenth and last abbot was John Toker, or Tucker, a member of a Devonshire family and brother to Robert Tucker, alderman, and afterwards, in 1543, Mayor of Exeter, who, Prince says, in his memoir of his grandson William Tucker, Dean of Lichfield, "with great honour discharged the office."* The family was settled at Moretonhampstead. The later pedigree will be found in the *Visitation* of 1620. He was blessed by the bishop as abbot of Buckland, 7th June, 1528, and just ten years afterwards he surrendered the house and its belongings to the king. During the twelve months, immediately before the surrender, he had granted leases (no doubt for a consideration) of the rectorial tithes of the parish church of Buckland, and of Walkhampton, Bickleigh, and Sheepstor, and also of Bampton, to his brother Robert and his nephews William and Hugh Tucker.

26. At the dissolution there were twelve monks in the house, to all of whom pensions were granted. No complaint was made as to their conduct; no breath of scandal or word of reproach rested on this or any of the Cistercian houses; or indeed, as far as I know, and judging from the pension lists, on any of the religious houses in the west country. Thus, after only about two centuries and a half, the land dedicated to God, and set apart for pious uses by Amicia, was snatched from its holders, who had so well discharged the trust committed to them, by a tyrannical king and his rapacious courtiers, aided by a compliant and time-serving parliament. With miserable pittance the monks were sent forth into a world to which they were unaccustomed, while the buildings which had been handed down to them, some of which they had erected, and the lands they and their predecessors had tilled and improved, were given to those who had no love for the monk, who had thus toiled for the stranger who now entered into his labours; while, worst of all, the church was gutted and ruthlessly converted into a dwelling-place for the usurper. Whatever opinions may be held as to the expediency of the existence of monasteries, it is impossible to look impartially into the history of their dissolution without coming to the conclusion that a grievous wrong was done to the people of England, and an injury inflicted upon the commonwealth, from which perhaps it has not yet recovered. This is not the place to enter upon a defence, and I do not now wish to attempt to extenuate, or to say anything upon the religious

* Prince's *Worthies*, ed. 1810, p. 735.

bearings of the subject, but the fact remains, that while before the dissolution these houses were sources of immense good, mingled perhaps with some things that were undesirable, on their extinction, their belongings were squandered, and no effort made to use them for the benefit of the people who had so largely profited by them in former days. It is very evident that in such an establishment as that of Buckland, where there was no grasping after an accumulation of wealth, no endeavour to extend the possessions of the house, that the labours of these monks must have been productive of great good to the locality, and its loss severely felt by the lower and middle classes of the neighbourhood.

27. The revenues of the abbey were at this time £241 17s. 9½d. per annum, and it was easy to pay out of them, or out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the plunder, the pensions granted to Tucker, the last abbot, and his monks. The abbot had £60 per annum; and the monks various sums, beginning with Thomas Maynard, who received £5 6s. 8d., down to John Jordan, who had only £3 6s. 8d. a year.

28. What then were the possessions of the abbey at the time of the dissolution? I have said that the monks were not avaricious. From the foundation charter, and the grants and confirmations, we know that it was originally endowed with the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton, and Collumpton, and the hundred of Roborough, with the advowsons of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, and much later, in exchange for a part of the hundred of Roborough, given up to the Corporation of Plymouth in 1464, the church of Bampton. We find from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* that at the end of the two hundred and sixty years of its existence the abbey possessed very little more than is mentioned in the original grants, the additions consisting only of a house in Exeter, doubtless for the use of the abbots on their visits to the bishop, worth £1 6s. 8d. per annum, and a tenement in Saltash worth 8s. per annum. How these were obtained we do not know.

29. Before going further, I may refer very briefly to the seals of the abbey. One, apparently the earliest, is from an impression attached to a deed dated 1310, in which we see in the centre, under a canopy, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and below is a shield with what appears to be a lion rampant, probably representing the arms of the Redvers, Earls of Devon. Between the shield and the canopy the word "Amicia" appears. There is around the margin the legend "SIGILLVM ECCLESIE LOCI S'CI BENEDICTI DE BOCLAN."

Another, of about the same date, is said to be a counter or private seal of the abbot; but I am inclined to think that it does not belong to Buckland, at least I can find no abbot who was named Stephen, which word appears in the legend. The seal is from an impression in the British Museum.

Another, mentioned by Dr. Oliver, very similar to the last mentioned, has a figure of St. Benedict holding the crozier or pastoral staff in his right hand, and a book in his left. In the centre, between the figure, is the name *Ami-cia* divided. The legend is "✠ S. ABBATIE BOCLAND SANCTI BENEDICTI."

A fourth has a right hand grasping a pastoral staff, from which is suspended an olive-branch. The staff passes through the letter A. The legend is "✠ S. COMMUNE ABBIS ET COVENT' S'CI BENEDICTI." This last seal is very similar to that used by St. Bernard himself soon after the establishment of Clairvaux in 1115,* and probably this device was used by many houses.

The arms borne by the abbey were, quarterly, argent and gules, a crozier, in bend or.

28. After the monks came George Pollard, of London, for whom the former were ousted from their valley home. The lands, church, conventual and domestic buildings, were then intact, and were granted to him the year after the surrender, 14th December, 1539, for a term of 21 years, at a rent of £23 3s. 5d., reserving to the king and his successors all great timbers, as well as all trees and wood in and upon the premises being or growing.

29. From the next document it would seem (although it is not so recited) that George Pollard must have disposed of his interest under the royal lease, for we find that May 26th, 1541, the king granted, in consideration of the good, true, and faithful service which his well-beloved servant, Richard Greynfeld (or, as we are accustomed to call him, Grenville), of Bideford, knight, heretofore done to us, as for the sum of £233 3s. 4d. paid by the said Richard Greynfeld, the reversion of the site of the monastery, houses, buildings, barns, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, and also all the church, belfry, and burial ground, and all houses, buildings, barns, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, pools, vivaries, land and soil, as well within as close and near to the site, sept, circuit, and precinct of the late monastery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the last abbot and late convent held or enjoyed the same, paying £2 6s. 4½d. yearly. And thus a descendant of the Sir Richard Grenville, who in his

* See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 15.

devotion in 1134 had founded and erected the Cistercian monastery of Neath, in Glamorganshire, became a participator in the spoil of another house of the same order.

30. I may mention here that it is said that the bells in the tower of the abbey were given to the church of Egg Buckland. I do not know how this could happen, as there was no connection between the abbey and this church. In the tower at Egg Buckland there are at present three bells, one an ancient one, with the inscription, “**✠ Hoc mea viba depello cuncta uociba;**” but this might have come from any place. The two others are dated respectively 1682 and 1768, but may have been recast from older bells, as there were three bells at Egg Buckland in 1553 mentioned in the inventory of church goods of Edward VI.*

31. The Grenvilles did not long continue the owners of Buckland Abbey. In 1580 the abbey site, house and lands, were sold by Sir Richard and Lady Mary Grenville, after obtaining the royal license to alienate them, in December, 1580, to John Hele and Christopher Harris for £3,400; and nine months later these conveyed the property to Sir Francis Drake, whose descendants still retain them.†

32. The manor and lands of Collumpton were sold to Sir George St. Leger, whose son sold them to Thomas Risdon, by whom they were divided up and disposed of to tenants and others. The manor went to the Hillersdens, and from them to the Sweets.

33. Bickleigh and Walkhampton, and the lands of Hele and Rynmore, and those in Shaugh and Sheepstor, were purchased by John Slanning, September 24th, 1546, through whose descendants, by the marriage of daughters, they passed to the Heywoods, and from them, by purchase, to Sir Manasseh Massey Lopes, and are now held by his grandson Sir Massey Lopes.

34. The manor of Buckland, with the advowson of the church, was sold, 12th April, 1546, to a London haberdasher, Richard Crymes and his wife, for £1,451. Their descendants continued in the neighbourhood for some time, and intermarried with the Coplestones, Prideauxes, Drakes, Glanvilles, and other Devonshire families. About 1620, on, I suppose, the death of William Crymes, large portions of the property were sold, long leases being granted; but the manor was retained for some years later. In 1660, however, this was also disposed of to the Slannings, and from them, on the

* *Exch. Queen's Rem.*, T. G. 6241 N. 7.

† Appendix I. *Drake pedigree.*

marriage of daughters, it descended to the Heywoods in the same way as the Bickleigh and Walkhampton properties, and like them is now held by Sir Massey Lopes. The patronage of the vicarage was held by the Crymes family until a comparatively late period. It now belongs to the Hayne family.

35. Where the houses in Saltash and Exeter were situated I cannot ascertain, nor how or to whom they were disposed of.

36. In conclusion I have to describe the remains of the Abbey buildings as they now exist, but I must first observe that I cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of every statement I may make, inasmuch as the alterations, removals, and additions have been so extensive as to prevent absolute certainty of identification. Although I suspect that Sir Richard Grenville destroyed the greater part of the buildings, reserving only such as were useful for the purposes of his new house, yet much was left, portions of which appear to have been removed in recent years.

37. The earliest drawing that I can find,—although it is very rough, is interesting and suggestive, and to some extent valuable,—is in the ancient map of the Forest of Dartmoor, brought under the notice of our society at the last Exeter meeting by Mr. C. Spence Bate. In that map the Abbey Church of Buckland is represented much as we should have expected to find it—a long church with choir, nave, and central tower. It is always pleasant to overthrow the theory of another, and I am able to do so with respect to Mr. Bate's theory, that the map is of the date 1240 or thereabout. But at this time the Abbey Church could not have been there, for the Abbey was not founded or thought of for nearly forty years after. I think that the map is two centuries later than the date Mr. Bate assigns to it. You will notice the long cruciform building with low central tower,* no aisles, and south transept. The chancel longer than the nave is, I believe, the draughtsman's error, for the choir was always short, and there was no lady chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. If there were aisles, I think they would have been shown, as the drawing is the largest of any on the map, and in the representations of much smaller churches, aisles are distinctly to be seen. The lines indicating buildings beyond, do not, I am of opinion, represent the parish church of Buckland Monachorum, but the Abbey buildings, and if so, here again the substantial

* "Turres lapidæ ad campanas non fiant, nec lignæ altitudinis immoderatæ, quæ ordinis dedecant simplicitatem."—*Nom. Cist.*

accuracy of the map is proved. One thing in the drawing I do not understand, the door-way shown in the transept. As a general rule the conventual buildings of the Cistercians were on the south side of the church, but occasionally, when the nature of the ground prevented their being so placed, we find the buildings on the north, and so it was at Buckland. The Cistercians, and indeed nearly all monks, loved the valleys, and they preferred shelter to the *lex non scripta* of the order. Here, on the south side of the church, the ground rises somewhat suddenly, and without a good deal of excavation sites for the buildings could not have been obtained. To the north, therefore, the monks went, and I think we may conclude that the chapter-house, the refectory, and the bulk of the buildings were on the north side of the cloister.

Leland only just refers to the Abbey, and no further information is attainable with reference to the buildings until we come to Buck's view, published in 1734, in which, although as to the surrounding scenery, and also in the drawing of some portions of the remains, there is a considerable amount of romance, it shows, that various alterations have been made, and some buildings altogether removed. Nearly fifty years later we have a plan of the house and its surroundings, to which the same remarks apply, many erections being there shown which cannot now be found. None of these help us in fixing the site of the conventual buildings; nor will the three important buildings still remaining, to a great extent intact—the church, the porter's lodge (after which I put a query), or the barn—render us much assistance.

38. On visiting the house (for Abbey now is a misnomer), after passing down one of the noble avenues leading thereto, and resting on the high ground to the north to admire the magnificent view of the country, on the banks of the Tamar and Tavy, stretching far away towards the sea, we shall find ourselves in a narrow valley shut in on the north, south, and east, with the ground gently sloping towards the west, until the little stream we cannot fail to notice falls into the river some short distance below. A spot more suitable for the Cistercian could not be found. Far from the busy town and haunts of men, and yet sufficiently near for the sale of wool, and for disposing of the produce of their farms, the monks settled down to their varied tasks, and praying and labouring, quickly made their little valley fertile, and caused it to become the centre of a new life.

39. Before the monks from Quarr could take possession, it was necessary that a church, or at least an oratory, for wor-

ship should be provided, with a refectory and dormitory for the monks, a guest-room for strangers, and a porter's lodge. With these the little community started; and soon the more stately church began to rise, with the domestic and farm buildings, the frater, the scriptorium, the long building for the conversi, with sleeping-rooms above, and the great barn. The little stream was diverted into various channels, and used in different ways. One channel was the common sewer of the monastery, another, carefully banked and tended, led to the fish-ponds, important sources of supply in a Cistercian house. And so the Abbey of Buckland grew, and with their home barton of nearly 800 acres, besides a large extent of moorland and pasture, with outlying farms, the little band had soon work enough to occupy their time and thoughts. And so they worked until the crash came, and they were sent forth to live as best they might on the pensions allowed them.

40. There has been found on the south side some little building rubbish, but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that there was anything of consequence on this side. The cloister was probably on the north-east. Just inside the gate of the garden is an old wall, shown in Buck's view, running almost from north to south. At the extreme south end on the western side is a recess with a stone seat, and this wall may be the eastern wall of the cloister. West of this is a building, which I think may be the porter's lodge, and perhaps a part of the entrance gate. It is now used with the stables. The window in front is really a blocked-up door-way, opening into a little hall or porch, lighted with a window on the north. Below is a cellar, with a window west, and opposite the window an entrance (now blocked up) to some place beyond. Over the little hall is a small room, reached by a newel staircase in the turret, and over this a platform. The platform on the top of the turret is reached by the continuation of the staircase. The whole appears to be late fourteenth century work; but in the arch in the cellar, and in the archway of the entrance, from what I have called the little hall, to the building beyond, whatever it might have been, the character of the earlier work in the church is imitated. This building is always called the bell turret, which it certainly never was. It is shown in Buck's view, and on the plan of 1769, but then apparently connected with the church.

41. Opposite this building, on the last-mentioned plan, are shown various erections not now to be found, but probably represented by a group of buildings which either formed

part of the monastery, or which were constructed with the old materials; more especially a large door-way facing west may be mentioned, and traces of other buildings extending upwards towards the north may be seen. Nothing certain is known as to the situation of the churchyard, or of any of the important buildings; but I have no doubt that the foundations of the latter are below the surface, and if excavation was permitted, considerable information with reference to many important matters, of which we are now entirely ignorant, might be obtained.

42. The orchards, now as formerly, are on the north side, west of the monastery, with a south aspect. The remains of three fish-ponds are easily made out, portions of the banks and traps remaining. The grand barn, upwards of 100 feet in length, with its fine door-way, remains externally much as the monks left it. Useful to their successors, the barn was spared the destruction and mutilation suffered by its neighbours.

43. The noble yews and cedars will not fail to attract the notice of the visitor as he approaches the house, otherwise the church, which we now come to. I think we may safely conclude that the present walls are those of the original church, and we have a plan at once simple and unusual,* consisting, as I have mentioned, of chancel, nave, and south transept. The present building is about 130 feet long and 33 broad. The chancel is 24 feet long. The breadth of the transept is 24 feet, and the depth from north to south probably the same, consisting of two bays, the column dividing them still remaining on the east side. The south wall of the transept is gone, and the bay of the tower leading into it is walled up. The capitals of the columns at the junction of the tower and transept are clearly distinguishable, as well as the corbels, drawings of which I have here. These are very interesting, and if they are, as I believe them to be, Early English, Mr. Sharpe tells me that they are the earliest known in Cistercian architecture.

44. Built into a wall over a door-way in the grounds is a large boss of great interest, from which shafts are seen spreading off, and which has evidently been the centre of a groined ceiling. When I first saw it I thought it was a mitred head, but it is clearly the head of a female. The upper pointed part is the head-dress, and below is a coronet, and whether the work is early or late, I have little doubt but that it is intended to represent the features of the

* The plan of Grey Abbey, County Down, Ireland, is similar.

foundress of the abbey, the widowed Countess Amicia. From what part of the abbey it came it is impossible to say, and it is equally impossible to assign a reason for its preservation.

45. On entering the house we shall find that it has been divided into a series of floors, and although somewhat intricate in its arrangements, it makes a very commodious and comfortable residence. It has, however, been so interfered with and so covered with plaster and battened throughout, that an investigation of architectural details is difficult, and in many places impossible. The string course on either side of the nave can be traced here and there from end to end as far as the tower. The tower appears to be perfect. It has been divided into floors. In the second from the top the great arches over the crossing can be traced. On the south and west these are perfect, the latter especially so, the whole of the stonework being uncovered and as sharp as when the workmen left it five hundred years ago. The southern arch is partly built into and plastered, but no doubt perfect. The eastern one is entirely covered up; but I think it is of a different character, being one of construction only, and not of ornament as well. The northern archway is formed of rubble masonry, and is of a different pitch, and I believe that there was a window here. The springers of the vaulting shafts remain, but I am inclined to think that the stone vaulting was never completed. Below the eastern arch we find north and south, parts of the columns, with their capitals, at the commencement of the chancel. The chancel arch was much lower than those of the nave and transept, but of the same character; and there seems to have been another arch of a similar size on the north side of the choir. On the north side of the nave is a very curious and beautifully vaulted little chamber, apparently opening from the tower, and with openings also on the east and west, with a window on the north. I think this must have been a porch or passage leading into the cloister, or in connection with the monks' dormitory, affording from thence easy access to the church. The church is not truly oriented, being situated E.N.E. The Cistercians do not seem to have been particular as to this matter. I have only briefly mentioned these points in connection with the ancient buildings in order to draw attention to them, and in the hope that some one more skilled in working out the details of ancient buildings may take up the subject and give us a full architectural history of the Abbey Church of Buckland.

46. Pass we now to the more modern house into which the

Cistercian Church was converted. The hall is a fine room, decorated with panels and Jacobean carvings in oak, said to have been brought from the manor-houses of Callisham and Durance, in the parish of Meavy, by the Drakes. Some of the figures are beautifully carved, but unfortunately the whole has been painted over. Over the chimney-piece is the date MCCCCCLXXVI. Assuming this date to be genuine, and as it is in plaster and corresponds with the rest of the plaster-work of the hall, I think there is no reason to doubt it, it shows that the conversion was accomplished during the ownership of the Grenvilles, and thus Risdon's statement that Sir Richard Grenville built a fair new house, which certainly he did not, is explained. There is no doubt, I think, that he destroyed the greater part of the monastic buildings, completed the house, and laid out the surrounding land in pleasure-grounds and gardens.

47. Sir Francis Drake has left no traces of his possession of the abbey, but the old bowling-green is shown on the map of 1769. In the staircase is a portrait of Don Pedro de Valdez, one of the vice-admirals of the Spanish Armada, who was taken prisoner by Drake, and kept by him at Buckland Abbey until his friends had paid the round sum which Drake doubtless required as his ransom; although, as Speed says, "Sir Francis his souldiers had well paid themselves with the spoile of the shippe, wherein were 55,000 ducats in gold, which they shared merrily among them."* The rest of the officers and men were detained in Plymouth for eighteen months until the ransoms arrived, and no doubt the Don spent the same length of time with his captor. His portrait shows him to have been every inch a Spanish cavalier—a noble figure, with handsome features, presenting a strange contrast to the portrait of Drake, whose appearance is the direct opposite in every respect.

48. In one of the floors of the tower, the second, is a mantel-piece with the shield, crest, and motto of Sir Francis in plaster. On the left side or flank is a shield bearing the ancient arms of the Drakes—a wyvern displayed, quartered with the new grant of a fess-wavy between two polar stars. Below is the date 1655 and the letters R. N. Sir Francis Drake, the second baronet, the great nephew of the Sir Francis, whose portrait is also at Buckland Abbey, was at this time in possession of the estates, but I cannot explain

* Barrow's *Life of Drake*, p. 131. The ship was the *St. Francis*, a galleon of 50 guns, and with a crew of 500 men. See *English Mercury*, No. 50, July 23rd, 1588.

the meaning of the letters R. N. On the right flank of the chimney-piece are two shields, the first apparently a bird naiant, and the second three mullets within as many in crescents 2 and 1, with an acorn as a crest. Dr. Drake has suggested to me that the former may be a canting coat—a duck or drake swimming upon water. The second shield is that of Gregorie,* of Plympton St. Mary. Elizabeth Gregorie married first John Elford, of Sheepstor, and secondly Thomas Drake, the brother and heir of Sir Francis.

49. As every guide-book says, relics of the great navigator (these words seem indispensable) are to be found at the abbey. His drum (really there are two), and his Bible, sword, and shield, the two latter, most unlike what he would probably have used, are to be seen. In the dining-room is the well-known portrait of Sir Francis, and in the staircase, besides those of Don Pedro de Valdez and the second baronet, are two other family portraits, and a painting, apparently an allegorical subject, supposed to refer to some incident in the history of the Drake family. The other portraits are those of Charles II. in armour, and his queen, and Nell Gwynne.

50. The translations in the Appendix of some of the documents relating to the abbey will be found of interest. The names of places have not much changed, and the boundaries of the properties can be approximately ascertained.

DOCUMENTS.

A.

The following documents relating to Buckland Abbey will be found as under :—

Carta Regis Edwardi Primi. (Called “Edwardi Secundi” in Dugdale.)—Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta foundationis per Amiciam Comitissam Devonæ. Cart. 8 Ed. I. n. 85.—Dugdale, vol. v. p. 712; Oliver, p. 382; trans. App. (C).

Carta Amiciæ Comitissæ Devonæ, &c.—Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta Walteri Exon Episcopi.—*Reg. Exon. Epis.*, f. 96; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, *Hist. Col.*, p. 71.

Carta alia Walteri Episcopi.—*Reg. Bronese.*, f. 97; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, *Hist. Col.*, p. 72.

Carta Isabellæ de Fortibus Comitissæ Albemarle.—Pat 9, Hen. IV. p. ii. m. 18; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383.

De Libertatibus Abbatis de Boeland.—Oliver, p. 384.

* Az. within three in crescents or, as many mullets ar.

De Damno facto abbati de Bocland per minerarios et custodes mineræ regis.—Oliver, p. 385.

Compositio inter abbatem et conventu de Bocland et abbatem et conventu de Ford de secta hominem de Tale ad hundredum de Harige.—Oliver, p. 385.

Indulgentia pro adjuvantibus ad fabricum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exoniæ consummandum.—Oliver, p. 386.

Taxatio et ordinatio vicariæ de Walkhampton.—Oliver, p. 386.

Conventio inter abbatem de Buclond et quendam Belworthi pro sectâ ad hundredum de Rowborough.—Oliver, p. 386.

Ordinatio vicariæ de Bickleigh et visitatio ibidem.—Oliver, p. 387.

Appropriatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Baunton, taxatio vicariæ ibidem, et diversæ facultates factæ et concessæ per literas papales.—Oliver, p. 388.

B.

CONFIRMATION BY THE KING OF THE GIFT TO AMICIA.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine. To all to whom this writing shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have conceded and confirmed to Amicia, Countess of Devon, the manor of Buckland, with the hamlets of Columpton, Walkhampton, and Bickeley, together with all and singular their appurtenances wheresoever situate; To have and to hold to the same Amicia, according to the form and tenor of the deeds which she had from the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, her daughter; And if it shall happen that the said Amicia should wish to give and to assign the said manor and hamlets with all their appurtenances whatsoever to religious men, and with them to found a new religious house, know ye that we for ourselves and for our heirs, will consider and accept that gift as acceptable, provided that the said house, after the decease of the said Amicia, shall be held of us and our heirs *in capite*. And we faithfully promise to confirm it, when founded or appointed, in pure and perpetual alms. In witness, &c. Witness myself at Odiham, 8th day of August, in the 4th year of our reign.

C.

THE DEED OF FOUNDATION.

In the name of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen, and by the favour of the most Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Blessed Benedict, we, Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the

Isle, trusting in the goodness of the Supreme Maker of all good things, who disposes the wills of both men and women at his pleasure, and faithfully directs them though unseen, and sustains our hope by the revelation of His mind if we offer anything in perpetual memory to the honour of His name; We found the Abbey, which we desire should be called or entitled St. Benedicts of Buckland, which is in our manor of Buckland, for the perpetual maintenance of abbots and monks of St. Benedict of the Cistercian order there to dwell, for the health of the souls of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and their children, of the Lord Edward, our illustrious King of England, the son of the same Henry, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and the children of the same, and for the health of the souls of the Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Count of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and the souls of Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and Isabella our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, and Margaret, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and for the souls of all our ancestors and descendants, and of all to whom we are bound for any kindness, we set apart, and give, concede, and have assigned as an abode and abbey for the aforesaid abbots and monks, and we decree that abbots and monks of the aforesaid order shall dwell for ever in the same abbey. And to this abbey, to Brother Robert, the abbot, and for the support of the monks dwelling in the same house, which have been bought by us from Quarr Abbey, and to their successors, for ever in honour of God and of the most Blessed Mary, Mother of God, and the Blessed Benedict; we give and we grant the same our manor of Bocland, and our manors of Columpton, Bykeley, and Walkampton, with the advowsons of the churches, and with the hundred of Rugheberewe, with all service, as well of free-tenants, villiens, as of others belonging to the said hundred, with all their appurtenances, as in demesnes and seigniories, military service, services of freed men, villeins and villanages, with their chattels suits, reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, heirships, escheats, aids of every kind, meadows, pasturages, pastures, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills, waters, fisheries, moors, heaths, turbaries, together with all liberties and free customs acquired by us for the same abbey, with all other appurtenances, named and not named, which belong to the said manors and hundred, or which can in any way belong by whatever name they may be known, without any reservation by us, or by our heirs, and

we have confirmed the same by this present charter to the said abbot and convent and their successors, to be held in free and full alms for ever, freely, quietly, well and peaceably for ever, without any contradiction or impediment by us or our heirs.

And we, the said Amicia and our heirs, will warrant, and acquit, and for ever defend the said abbot and convent and their successors to the manor, with the advowson of the churches and with the said hundred together with all liberties and free customs, and other appurtenances, named and not named, which to the said manor and the said hundred in any way belong or can belong in holy, pure, and perpetual alms, as aforesaid, against all Nations, whether Christians or Jews. And that this my gift, concession, and confirmation of this my present deed may remain firm and binding, we have caused this our seal to be placed unto this deed. Witnesses Hugo Peverell, William of Bikells, Thomas of Pyn, Warren of Secchevill, Reginald de Ferrars, Knights, John of Valletort, Richard Meavy, Ralph of Lenham, Stephen of Stoyll, Baldwin the Bastard, Humphrey of Donesterre, and others.

D.

DEED OF AMICIA COUNTESS OF DEVON.

Know all men, now and to come, that we Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle [in our lawful widowhood] with the thought of God and for the health of the souls of Lord Henry, formerly King of England, and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, son of the same King Henry and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and for the health of the souls of Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and for the health of our souls and the souls of Baldwin, our son, formerly Earl of Devon, and Isabella, our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and of all our ancestors and successors, and of all to whom we are bound by any favours, and of others who do or shall bestow alms or any favours have given and granted, and confirm by this present writing to God, and the Blessed Mary, and St. Benedict, and to Brother Robert and his convent taken from Quarr, and their successors of the Cistercian order in holy, free, pure, and per-

petual alms, for building and perpetually supporting an abbey in honour of Mary, most blessed Mother of God, and the blessed Benedict, the manors of Buckland, Bickley, and Walkhampton according to their metes and bounds; that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Boeland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymerundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestor, and so by the stone bounds to Biricombaford and by Crewecumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstonecross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the ancient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacumbayonedea, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bickleigh, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all

suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

We have also given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the lands and villeins of Torr at Schitestor, adjoining the manor of Buckeleye, with their chattells and suits.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed, to the same abbey and convent and their successors the hundred of Roborough with all profits thence arising, with all suits of freemen and villains, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatever things belong to the hundred or can accrue or belong in any way to the same.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the manor of Columpton, according to its bounds, that is to say, from Culump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhays, and Lattemere, to Cliff brigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham, and with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Bykelie, with the chapel of Schitestorr, with all that to the same manor and lands, and to the same hundred belong, whether in suit of court, demesnes, seignories, knight's fees, homage, scutage, service of free men, &c., without any reservation by us or our heirs. To have and to hold freely of the lord the king and his heirs to the same abbey and convent, and their successors, the same manor and lands, with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Byklie, and the chapels of Schitestorr, and with the aforesaid hundred, with all their appurtenances whatsoever in holy, free, pure, and perpetual alms, free, &c. These being witnesses, Sir Henry of Chaumbernon, Oliver de Denham, Hugo Peverell, &c.

E.

CHARTER OF ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS WITH METES AND BOUNDS.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon and Lady of the Isle, health in the Lord; Know ye that

we have granted and confirmed and by this present writing quit claim for ourselves and our heirs, to God and the monastery of the Blessed Mary and the Blessed Benedict of Buckland, and to the Abbot and Convent, and to their successors of the Cistercian order serving God in the same monastery, and to all those who shall hereafter serve him (there), all gifts and grants which the noble woman, our dearest mother Lady Amicia, formerly Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, obtained and gave to the same, namely, the manors of Boclond, Bykelie, and Walkampton, according to their metes and divisions, that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Bocland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymerundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestorr, and so by the stone bounds to Biricomblaford and by Creweacumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstoncross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the antient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence

towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacumbayoneda, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bykelie, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

And the manor of Columpton according to its bounds, that is to say from Colump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhayes, and Lattemere, to Clifbrigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham and their appurtenances. And the land of Lygh with its appurtenances in Sampford Spiny. And the advowsons of the churches of Boeland Walkampton and Bykelie with the Chapel of Scitestorr. And all things which belong to the aforesaid manors and lands, and to the aforesaid hundred whether in suits of courts, rights, seignories, military service, homage, scutage, services of freemen, bondmen, with their services, chattels and suits, wards, marriage rights, reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, and escheats of all kinds, with meadows, pastures, pasturages, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills with their dams and tolls, dove cotes, waters, fisheries, fish ponds, alder beds, moors, wastes, heaths, turbaries, strays, waifs, together with all liberties and free customs, and all other things, and appurtenances named and not named, which belong to the said manor and land, and to the said hundred or which from them to us, or to our heirs may accrue without any reservation or demand; to have and to hold the aforesaid manors, lands, hundred and advowsons of churches, and the aforesaid chapel with all their liberties, possessions, and appurtenances, by whatever name known, of our lord the king and his heirs, to the aforesaid abbot and convent, and to their successors of the aforesaid order, freely, quietly, entirely, absolutely, well, and in peace, without any exaction or demand, actions, or hindrance from us or of our heirs, in free and pure alms for ever.

And we the said Isabella will for ever acquit and defend

to the said abbot and convent, and their successors, the said manors and lands, advowsons of churches, and the said chapel, and the aforesaid hundred with all their liberties, things, and appurtenances, named and not named, against all nations, Jews or Christians. In witness whereof we have affixed our seal to the present charter with these witnesses, Brother Richard, prior of Christ Church, Twynham; Brother Thomas, prior of Brommor; Sir Richard, Fitz John, Richard of Affeton; Hugo of Peverell; Gilbert of Knovile; Reginald of Ferrers Knights; Ralph of Lynham; Stephen Stoil; William of Stapeldon; Simon of Travailesworth; William of Budekeside; Robert of Coleford; and others. Given at Brommor, the Feast of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, 1291.

F.

AWARD OF THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON AND JAMES CHUDLEIGH.
THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON, ETC.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present letters indented shall come. We, William the Prior of Plympton and James Chudleigh, Esq., send greeting in the Lord everlasting. Whereas divers suits and discords have been moved between William the Abbot of the House and Church of the blessed Mary of Bokelond of the one part, and James Derneford, Esq., of the other part, at length, by the intervention of friends between the parties aforesaid, peace hath been obtained in this manner; viz., that the parties aforesaid have submitted themselves to stand our judgment, ordinance, and award in the premisses, whereupon the aforesaid abbot by his council hath declared to us that whereas he and his predecessors from time to time, to the contrary whereof the memory of man is not, have held, and of right ought to have, the hundred of Roweborgh and a court of view of frankpledge, to be holden three times in the year at Roweborgh, and all which to view of frankpledge pertains, and also chattles of felons, fugitives, and escapes, of thieves, tumbrel, gallows, and pillory, with all the suit of free men and villeins, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatsoever things which to the hundred do pertain, or in any manner may accrue or pertain, as of the right of his church aforesaid. Nevertheless the aforesaid James Derneford hath caused to be set up a certain pillory and tumbrel at Estonhouse, and hath caused a certain court to be holden at Estonhouse, within the precinct of the hundred aforesaid, and there hath caused to be presented in his court aforesaid by his ministers the assize of

bread and ale there levied, and effusion of blood and of arms and injuries done against the peace, and other articles which ought to be presented in the view of frankpledge at the hundred aforesaid; and hath refused the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot to levy amerciements and distress at Estonhous of himself and his tenants there, and hath caused such and so many injuries to them that they are greatly impeded about the business of the said abbot in exercising his office there, so that the same abbot hath lost the profit of his hundred aforesaid for five years past, which he ought to have received within the precinct of his visne of the manor of Estonhous aforesaid during the same time; whereupon the aforesaid J. Derneford being summoned before us, the aforesaid arbitrators says that he does not claim any right in the premises, or any parcel thereof, as against him is declared, nor hereafter intends to claim, but supposeth himself to be thereof not guilty. Therefore we the arbitrators taking upon ourselves the burthen of the arbitration, having heard the proofs thereof and mature deliberation thereupon had, do arbitrate, order, and adjudge on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Barnabas the apostle, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI. at Boklond Monochorum, that the aforesaid pillory and tumbrel and every of them, together with appurtenances and supports, before Thursday next coming, shall be deposed, destroyed, and removed, and thereafter not erected, nor the same or any other be there used by the aforesaid James Derneford, his heirs, or assignes, or by any other by his procurement. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs shall not hereafter hold any court with view to frankpledge at Estonhouse aforesaid, nor on any manner intromit himself, nor delay the said abbot and his successors concerning any articles which to view of frankpledge pertain, and he and his heirs shall permit the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot and his successors at Estonhous aforesaid to collect, levy, and distrain the amerciements, fines, executions, and other emoluments whatsoever which in the court of the hundred aforesaid so come, or in anywise hereafter may come, and to make summonses and executions, and also distresses and attachments there, and the distresses and attachments to there made to lead, drive, and carry away, and to retain in their custody without the contradiction, impediment, or disturbance of the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs, tenants, servants, ministers, or other whomsoever by his abatement or procurement in any manner. Also we arbitrate, order, and

adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford shall pay to the aforesaid abbot and his successors, before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming after the date of presents, £20 for his costs and expenses which he hath sustained against the said James Derneford by occasion of the disturbance of the ministers of the said abbot in exercising his office in Estons hous aforesaid, and by reason of the execution and levying of the pillory and tumbrel aforesaid to be paid in favor of the said abbot by our award. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the security of this our award may for ever remain secure and be unbroken and be also secured in law as by the advice and counsel of Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming shall and may be desired. In witness whereof we the aforesaid prior and James Chudleigh to these indentures have set our seals, dated the day, year, and place above said, and hereupon the aforesaid Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston on Thursday in the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI., at Bokelond Monachorum, have advised and given council upon the award, order, and judgment aforesaid that the aforesaid abbot, or some one of his successors of the house and church aforesaid do, or ought to, prosecute against the aforesaid James Derneford, Esq., an action of trespass according as the law on that behalf demands and requires concerning the matters whereof the aforesaid award, order, and judgment are by the aforesaid arbitrators made and rendered. And the aforesaid James Derneford, in his proper person or by his attorney, in the same action ought to plead, have, and defend himself according to the advice and counsel of the aforesaid abbot or his successors, at the costs and expenses of the said abbot or his successors ; so that after judgment in the action aforesaid given, the damages, costs, and expenses by the said abbot or his successors recorded to the aforesaid James his attorney, be released, and in nowise levied.

G.

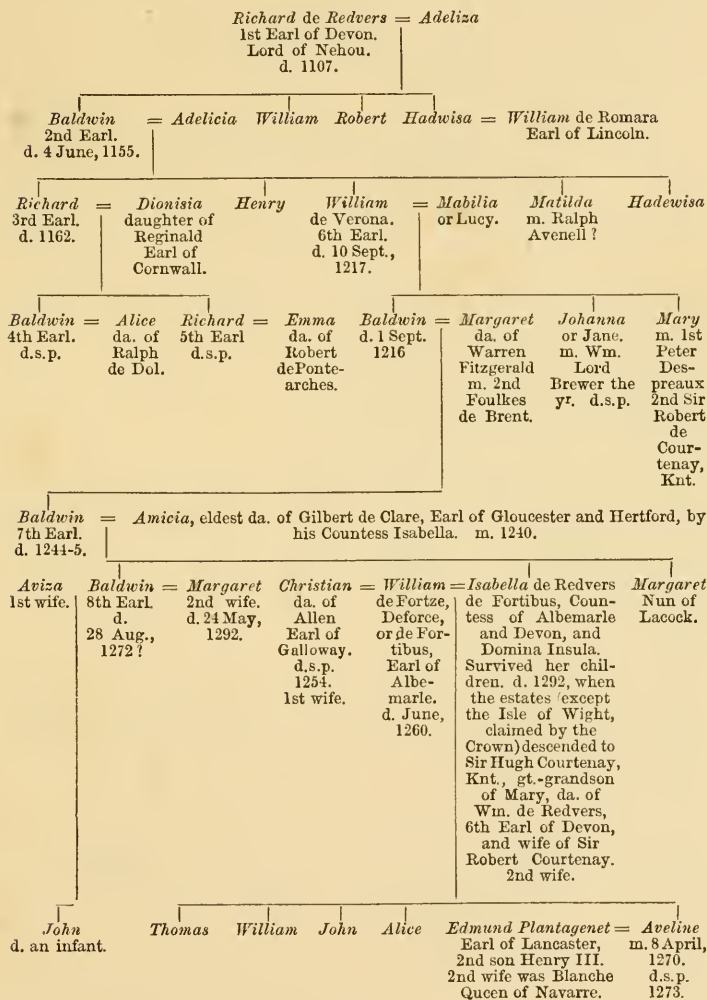
LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF BUCKLAND.

Name.	Approx. Date.	Authorities.
1. Robert.	1281?	Pleadings in Gyreband's complaint.
2. William.	1288	Named in grant by Margaret de Ripariis.
3. Geoffry.	1305	Rolls of Parliament.
4. Thomas.	1311	Proceedings in claim upon the Priory of Plympton.
5. William.		Agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy.
6. Thomas Wappelegh.	1356	Oliver.
7. John Bryton.	1385	Oliver.
8. Walter.	1392	Oliver.
9. John.	1442	Lease to William Pomeroy and others.
10. William Rolff.	1448	Proceedings against Derneford. Epis. Reg.
11. John Spore.	1449	Oliver.
12. John Hylle.	1454	Episcopal Registers.
13. Thomas Olyver.	1463	Episcopal Registers.
14. John Brundon.	1508?	Oliver.
15. Thomas Whyte.	1511	Leases. Agreement with Derkeham.
16. John Toker.	1528	Episcopal Registers, &c.

H.

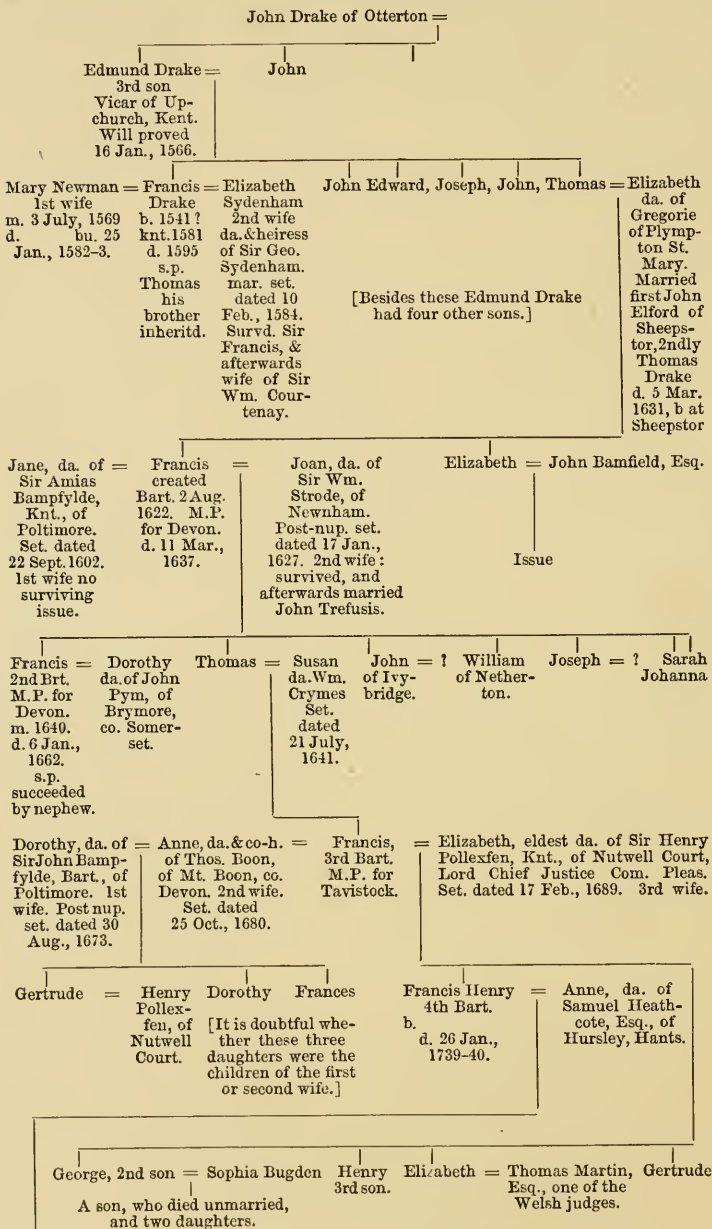
PEDIGREE OF THE REDVERS FAMILY.

Abridged from Oliver and Pitman Jones' Pedigrees of the Courtenay Families.

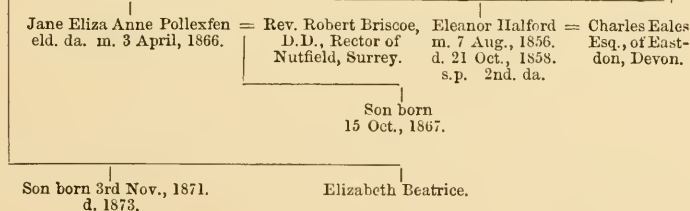
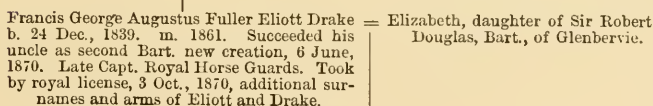
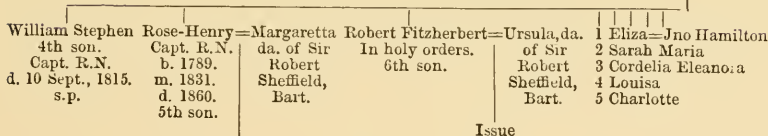
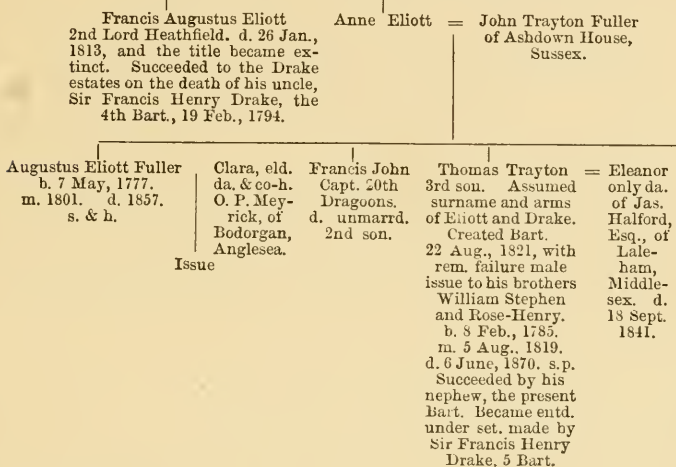
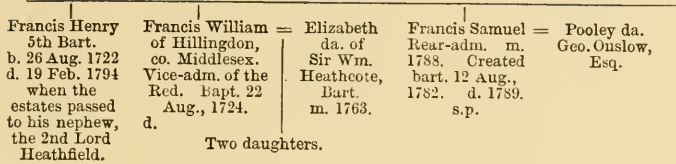


I.—DRAKE PEDIGREE.

NOTE.—The earlier pedigree and the connection of Sir Francis Drake with the Drakes of Ash is being worked out by Dr. Drake.—See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxx. p. 359.



A

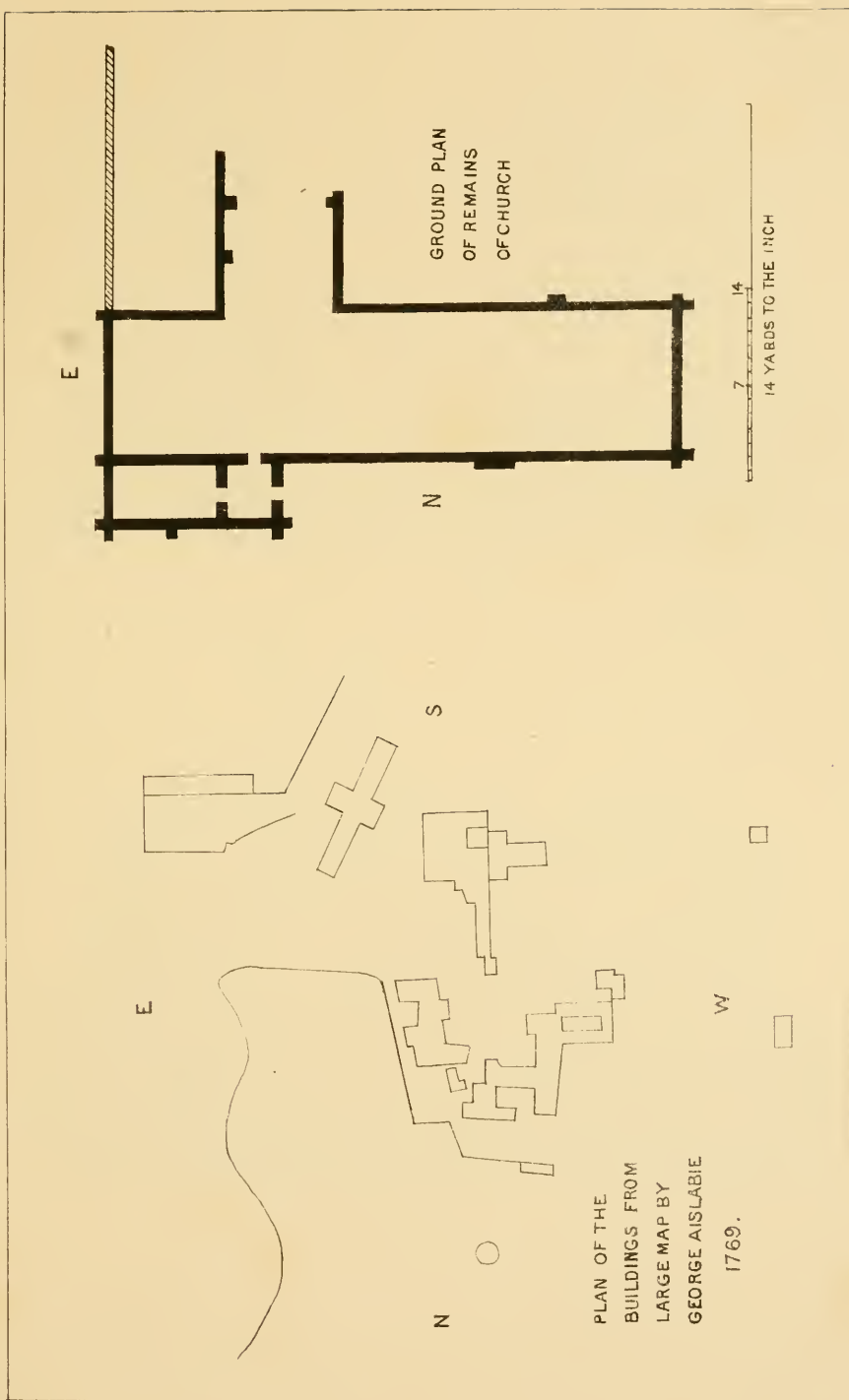


DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

- I. *a* Plan from Aislaby's map of the estate, hanging in the upper corridor at Buckland Abbey, referred to par. 37.
b Ground-plan of the remains of the Church (approximate).
- II. *a* and *b* Door-ways in the Turret of the building (plate VI.), described in par. 40.
c The Abbey Church from the Perambulation Map, slightly enlarged, par. 37. See also *Transactions Devonshire Association*, vol. v. p. 512.
- III. *c* Capitals of columns.
- IV. Western Arch of Tower, showing springer of the Vaulting shafts.
V. *a* Boss Head of the Countess Amice (F) par. 43.
b and *c* Corbels in Transept.
- VI. West elevation of building referred to in par. 40.
- VII. Seals and Arms of the Abbey, described par. 27.
- VIII. Plaster Chimney-piece in the second floor of the Tower, with the arms of Sir Francis Drake, granted him 20 June, 1581, and the double motto. On the flanks, are the shields mentioned in par. 50.

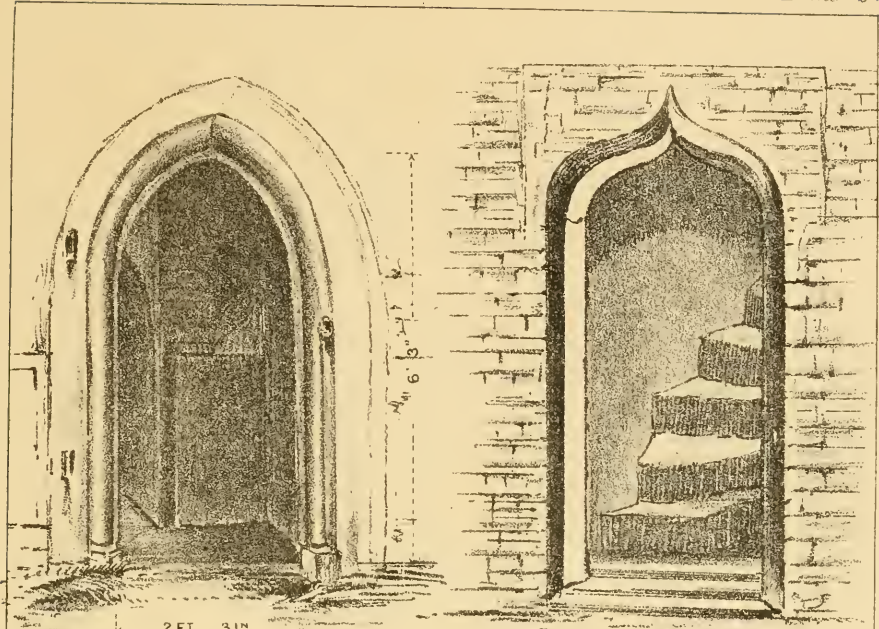
BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 1



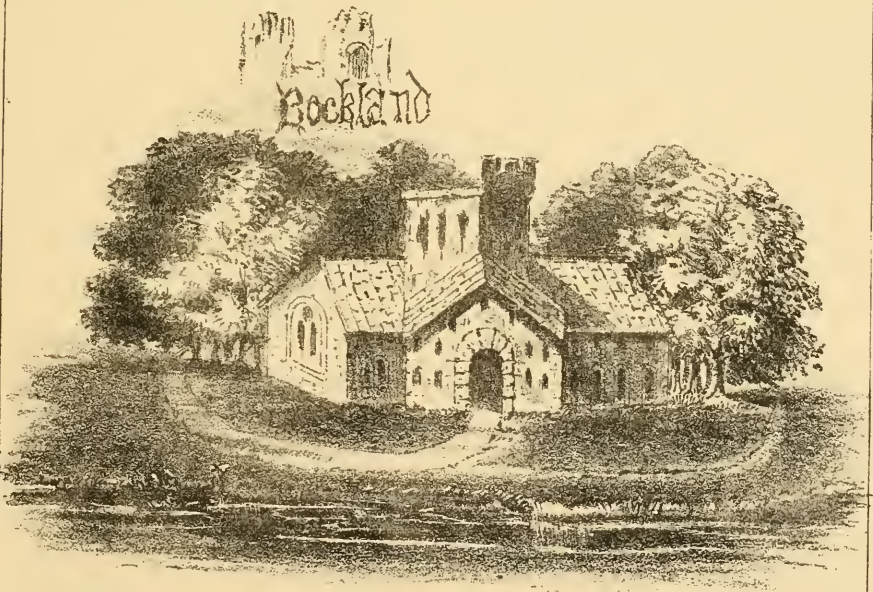
BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 2.



DOOR-WAY LEADING
TO TURRET.

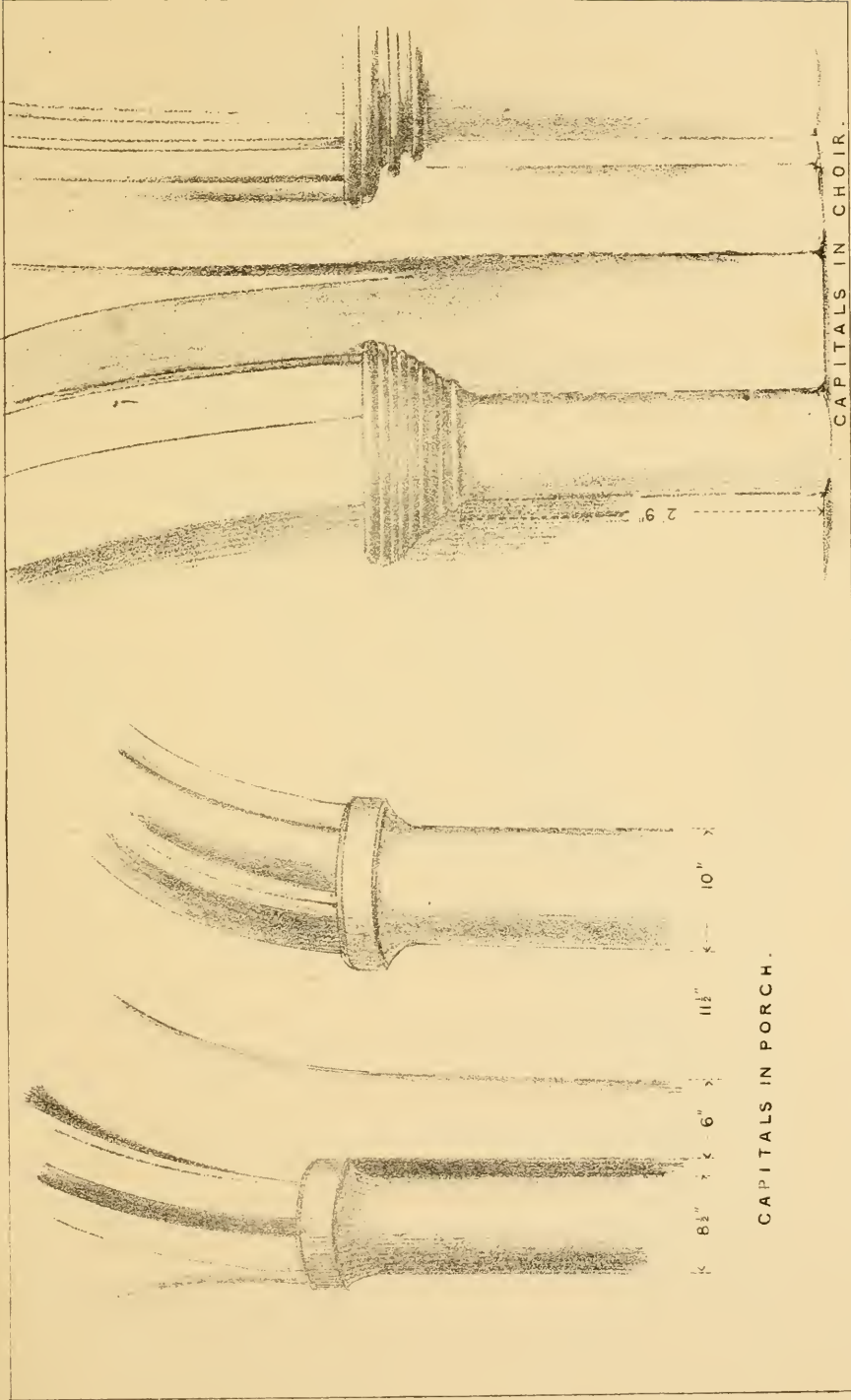
DOOR-WAY IN ROOM
IN TURRET.



ABBAY CHURCH FROM DARTMOOR PERAMBULATION MAP.

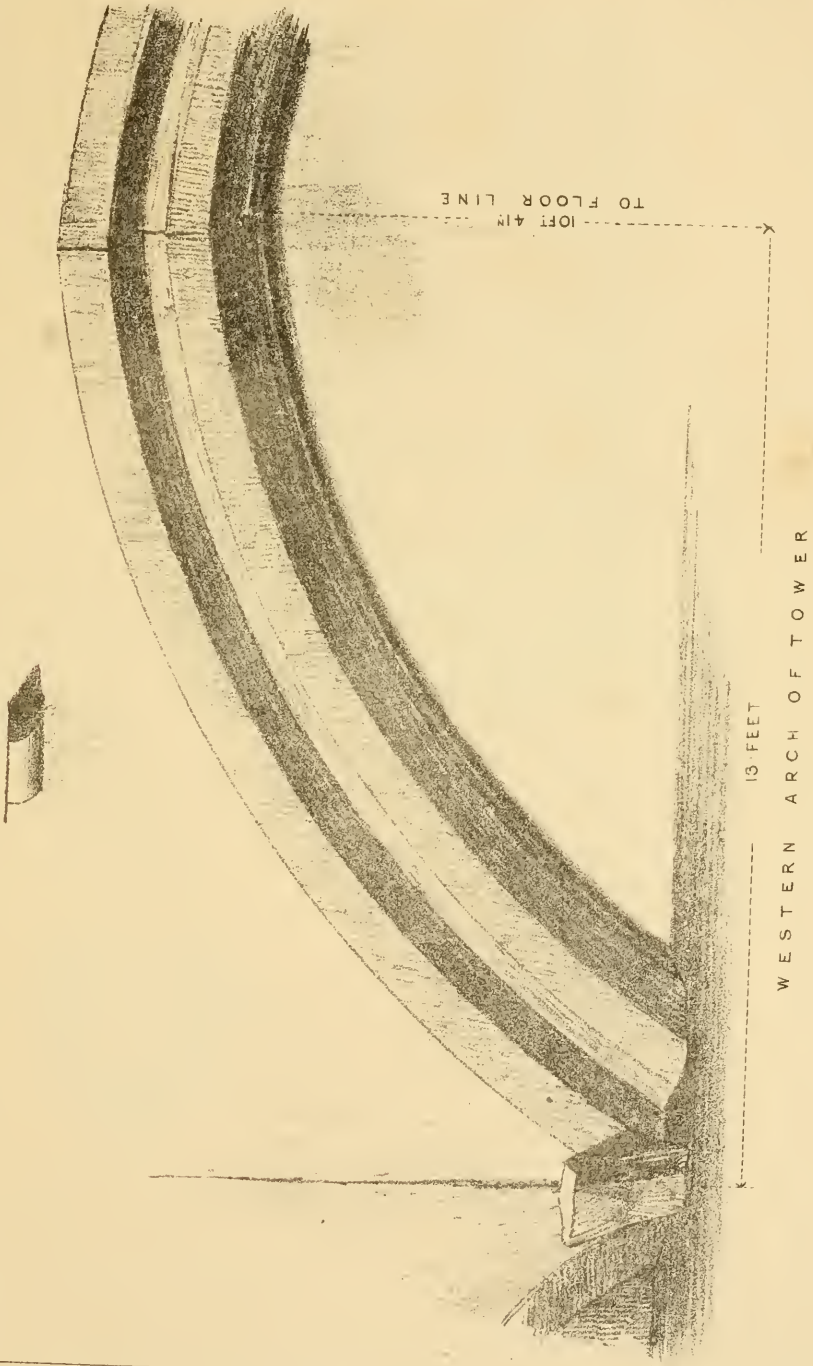
BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 3



BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 4.





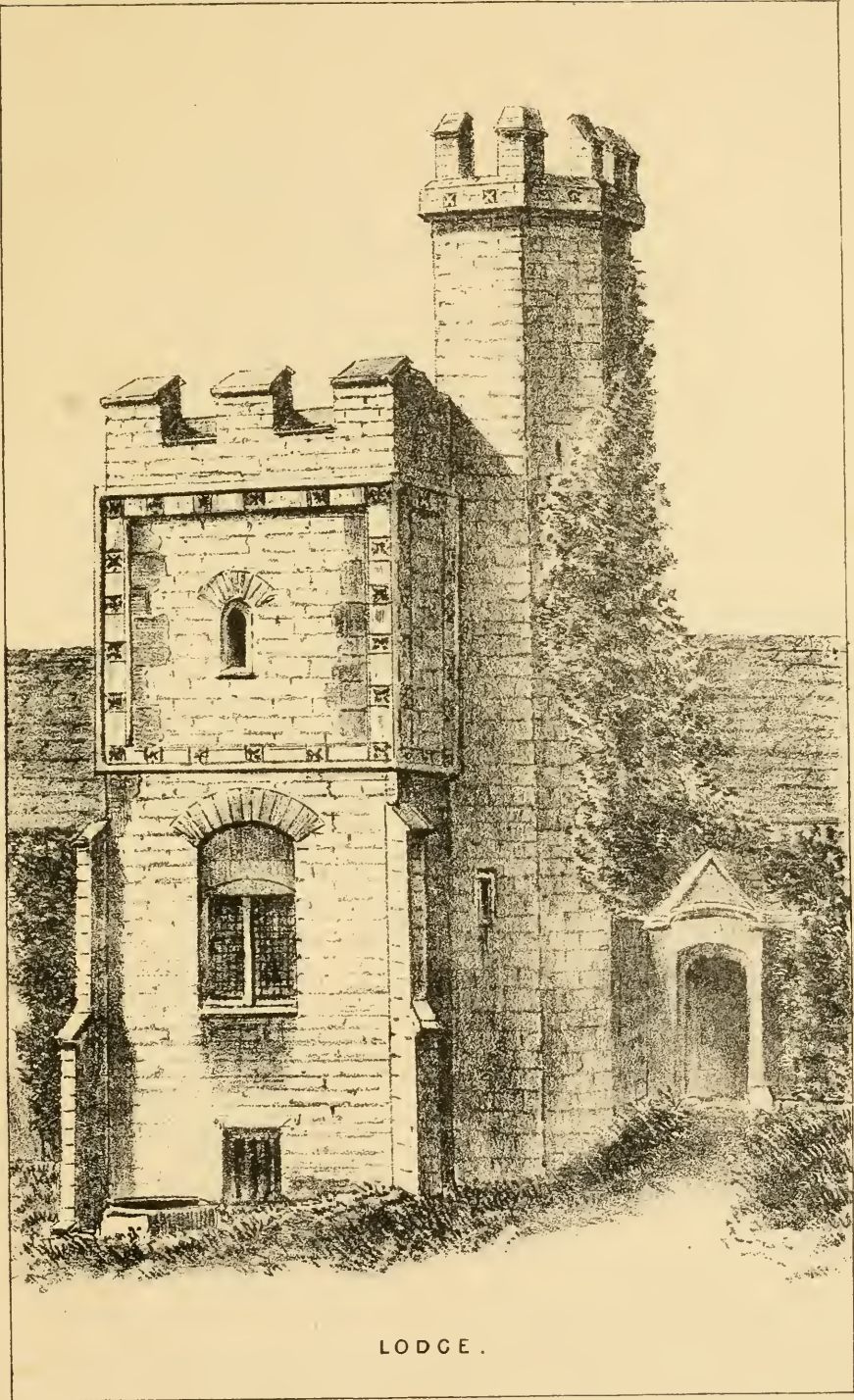
BOSS.



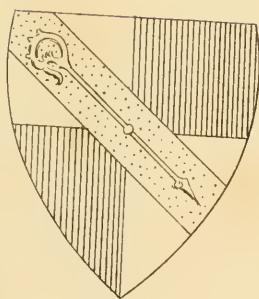
CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.



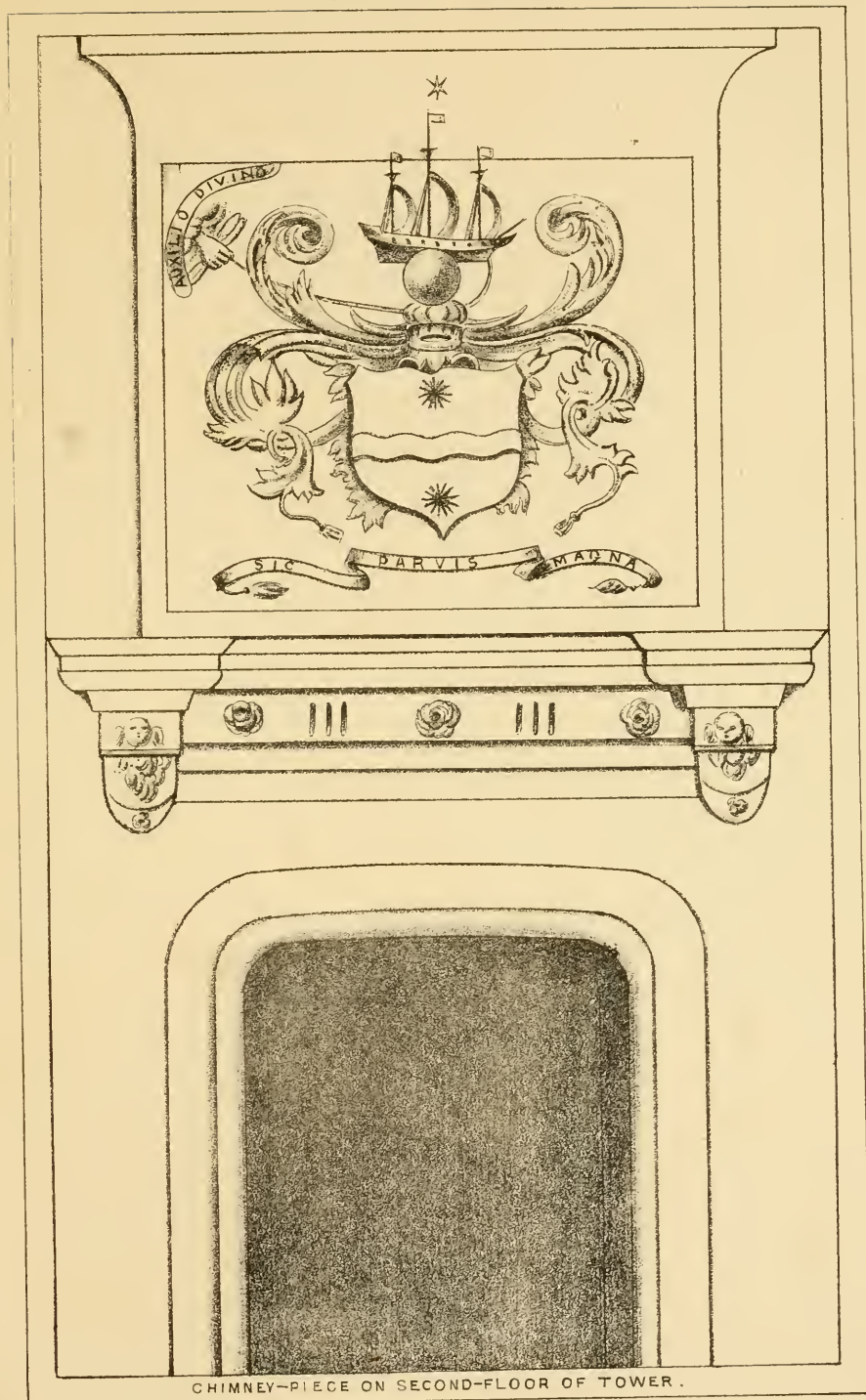
CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.



LODGE.



SEALS & ARMS.



CHIMNEY-PIECE ON SECOND-FLOOR OF TOWER.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

II.
BUCKLAND—CONCLUDED.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

BUCKLAND.—CONCLUDED.

51. In my search for documents connected with Buckfast Abbey, I have met with a few relating to Buckland, which may as well be given, with a few additional quotations and notes, as a supplement to my former paper.

52. First as to the Abbey of Quarr, Quarrera, or Quar-
reria, in the Isle of Wight, from which Buckland was colon-
ised, see par. 17. The pedigree of Buckland was as under:—

Savigny,

|

Quarr,

|

Buckland.

Quarr in the oldest deeds is called Quarraria, probably from the neighbouring stone-quarries. It was one of the first monasteries of the Cistercian order founded in England, and was, as I have before shown, begun by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, who, in the 32nd year of the reign of Henry I. gave the Manor of Arreton to Geoffry, Abbot of Savigny, for its building. The earliest charter now remaining is that of Engler de Bohun, who bestowed Haseley upon the monks, probably soon after Baldwin's donation. This deed was executed in Normandy and witnessed by Serlo, Abbot Geoffry's successor, and other Norman Bishops and Abbots. This, with other benefactions to the abbey, was confirmed by Richard son of Baldwin, whose deed without date must have been executed in the reign of Henry II. Most of the lands of the abbey appear to have been given in the reign of Stephen. There is also a grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, of a place called Locwelle, in Normandy, for the monks of Quarr to build an abbey there, and a grant of confirmation from the

same Henry as King of England. This, Sir Richard Worsley conjectures to have been an act of gratitude in Henry to Earl Baldwin for espousing the cause of Matilda. Among the persons of consequence known to have been buried here are Earl Baldwin the founder, Adeliza his countess, and their son Henry. William de Vernun bequeathed £300 for the erection of a tomb here for himself and his father; the chapel also contained a monument to the Lady Cicely, second daughter of King Edward IV. (See *Dugdale's Monasticon, Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 177, note.)

53. In the foundation deed of Amicia Countess of Devon mention is made of her daughter Margaret, described as a nun of Lacock. Lacock Abbey was in Wiltshire, founded in 1232 by Ella daughter of William Earl of Salisbury and widow of William Longspee, a natural son of Henry II. by fair Rosamond, and, in right of his wife, Earl of Salisbury. To this abbey Amicia gave the manor of Shorewell in the Isle of Wight, and also her heart. In all probability the body of Amicia was buried at Buckland, and her heart certainly was at Lacock. Her obit was kept at the latter place, on the Feast of St. Andrew, down to the Dissolution, and in the Valor is an entry:—"To money distributed to the poor on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle for the soul of Amicia Countess of Devon, four bushels of corn worth 2s. 8d., and on the eve and day of that feast to three poor persons in bread drink and meat to each of them daily 2d. worth. 3s. 8d."

54. Of the documents, the first is from the Roll, Placita de Quo Waranto, Edw. I., whereby it appears that Amicia was called upon to show by what authority she held the hundreds of Wonford, Tiverton, Harrige, Roborough, and Axminster, and view of frankpledge, &c. in Tiverton, Collumpton, and Exminster, without licence, &c.

Amica Comitissa Devon' sum' fuit ad respond' dño Regi de pñto quo war'to tenet hundra de WONFORD TYVERTON HARRIGG' RUBERGG & AXEMENISTRE que ad Coronam dñi Regis ptinent, Et quo waranto clam' hñe visum francipleg' furcas emendas assis' panis & c'vis fracte in TYVERTON, COLUMPTON' & EXEMINISTRE sine licentia, &c.

Et Amicia p' attor' suū venit, Et dicit qđ non debet dño Regi ad hoc bñe responde quia dicit qđ non tenet integre pđca hundra eo qđ Abbas de Boeland tenet inde hundra de HARRIGG & RUBERGG' et petit iudm de bñi.

Et Will's de Gyselham qui sequit' pđño Rege dicit qđ licet pđcus Abbas teneat pđca hundra pđcta Amicia tenetur

responde dño Regi de tenancia suo quo ad alia hundrā et nisi inde respondeat petit judiciū de ip'a tanq'm de indefensa. Dies dat' est ei coram dño R'a die Pasch' in unū mensem ubicumq' &c. de audo judo suo &c.—Rot. 37. (Placita de Quo Waranto Edw. I. Ed: Rec. Com. fol 1818, p. 168.)

55. The next is from the Assize Roll, 1281: Robert of Buckland, who was the first abbot, is charged with unjustly dispossessing the Prior of Plympton of certain land:—

At Exeter,
Octave of St.
Martin, 9-10
Edward I.
A.D. 1281.

§ Assisa venit recogñ si Rob's Abbas ecclie scī Benedī de Boclaund frat' Rogus Iverlesboclaund Wiſſs le Forest Thoñ de Wythe Gilbs le Breweſ Wiſſs de Wyrk'm Waltus de Eckeworth Robtus Gosce Ričs de Crewet Wiſſs de Elleswiſſ Rogus de Fylech'm Rogus Semeſ Waltus le Provost Wiſſs Russet Rob's de Alwistoñ Rogus Upperiſ Wiſſs le Knyht Ričs de Legh Rogus Orig' Gilbs de la Bure Thoñ de Colewiſſ Thoñ le Fotur Gilbs de Crewile Wiſſs Altwy Waltus Uppehuſſ Ričus Bulmyer Walterus Webbe Wiſſs le Pyl Galfſ Aylmer Edwardus de Uptoñ Peſr de Wobhuſſ Rob's de la Yo Gilbs le Rede Rob's de la Hole Ričus Berey Rogus Lond Godef'rs de Bikecumt et Rogus de Hamme injuste &c. disseis Priorē de Plumpton de libo teñ suo in Plympton post p'm 7c. Et unde quer' qd disse eum de quinq'ginta acſ tre eum ptiñ. Et Prior veñ et re' se de bñ suo Ido pdcus Abbas et alii inde sine die Et Prior et p't sui de p's in mīa scit Galfſ le Frere et G'vas de Crymel Postea cōvenit int' eos qd pdcus Abbas cogñ pdcas quinq'ginta acſ tre cū ptiñ in Hetfeld juxta Pudele ēc jus pdcī Prioris et ecclie sue de Plympton et illas ei redd' tenend' pdcō Priori et sucē suis imppeſ Et p hac 7c. pdcus Prior cōcessit qd tenētes ipius Abbis in Pudeſ heant communā in eisdem teñ tempe apto ad omnimoda avia etc. (Assize Roll, M. 1, 34.—1 Memb' 29d.)

56. The next is from the De Banco Roll, William charging Thomas the Abbot, and Brother John Bryton, monk of the abbey, and John Spenser, with breaking into the house of the said William at Collumpton and carrying off goods and chattels to the value of £10. The defendants did not appear, and we do not know the result.

Will's Couta p aſt suū op' se iiij^{to} die vsus Thomā Abbem de Boklaund et frem Johem Brytoñ cōmonacū eiusdē Abbis et Johem Spenser de p'tito quare vi et armis domū ipius Wiſſi apud Colompton fregunt et bona et caſ sua ad valenciā decē

libraz ibidm invenī cepunt et asptavunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave dampnū ipsius Wiffi et cont^a pacē Reḡ etc. Et ipse non venī Et huer inde diē vsq; ad hunc diē scit a die Pasche in tres septias p essoñ suū postqam attachi etc. Po preč est vič qđ distr eos p omes yr etc. Et qđ de exit etc. Et qđ habet corpa eoꝝ hic a die s̄ci Michis in xv dies etc. (De Banco Roll. East, 38 Edward III.)

57. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, we find some of the Abbey property mentioned :—

Abbas de Bokland	Bokland q'd tax'	. . .	16	2	8
h't Man'ria de	Bikeley q'd tax'	. . .	16	2	8
	Walhampton & in Derte-				
	more, q'd tax'	. . .	6	10	8
	Colompton q'd tax'	. . .	9	15	4
	Item apud Bikecumbe q'd tax'		13	4	
S'm ^{an}			39	13	5
Dec ^{an}			3	19	4½

(Pp. 146-153.)

There are also two or three other scattered references.

58. The next, in Norman-French, from the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, is a direction, that in consequence of the poverty of the Abbey it should be relieved from the payment of charges connected with the Forest of Dartmoor :—

Pur la maison
de Bokland.
(fo. 61 b.)

Cornewaille. ffever Marȝ. lan Dengt xxx E. etc. A nre ch vadlet Robt de Eleford nre seī de Corñ et Devenēs saluȝ. Porceq; no^s avons entenduz q̄ la poure maison de nre dame de Bokland est durement mult aninentie p̄ la charge et s̄venue des fores̄s de nre foreste de Dertemore Sur quei no^s desirrantȝ la relevacion de la dite maison Vous maundons q̄ vous meismes s̄veiez q̄ ele ne soit chargee ou grevee p' les ditȝ forests̄s ou autȝ autrement q̄ ele ne doit estre de reson, et ne soeffrez q̄ labbe de la dite maison ou ses gentȝ et tenantȝ soient empeschez ou endamageȝ p les ditȝ forests̄s autrement q̄ nad estee vsee einz ces heures ou q̄ ils deyvent estre de bon foi. Doñ etc. a londs le xiiij iour de ffever lan etc. p̄ ī levesq; de Wynč.

White Book of Tenures in Cornwall.—25-39 Edw. III.

59. The last document is a complete copy of the Ministers' accounts, 31-32 Henry VIII., so far as they relate to Buckland, carefully transcribed from the original. It gives full details as to the property of the abbey at the time, the rental, and the names of the various tenants.

BUCKLAND ABBEY, co. Devon.

COMP'A Oīm et singuloꝝ Balliuoꝝ p̄poſ Coſt firmař et at
 Ministroꝝ Computabit Oīm et Singloꝝ Dñioꝝ Manlioꝝ Terř et
 tenř Rectoř pencoñ et porcoñ quazcumq; tam S̄puař gam
 Tempař Dñi Regē Dco nup Moñ ptineñ sive spectañ viz. a
 ffeſto ſcī Michiſ Archi Anno Regni Henř viij^{ri} Dei grā Angt
 et ffrauncē Rē fidei Defenſ Dñi hūbñ ac in terř ſup̄mi Capitē
 Ecceſie Angt xxxj^{mo} vsq; idm f̄sm ſcī Michiſ Archi Anno
 eiudm Dni Rē extune pxiñ ſequēñ ſcīt p vnū annū Integř
 put inferius p̄t.

nup' Monaster'
 de Bucklande.

Comp'us Georgij Pollerde firmař iſm p tempus Scit' d'ei nup' Mon' cū terr
 p̄dēm. D'nical' eid'm p'tinen'.

Nuſt put in pede vltimi Compī Anni p̄x p̄cedēñ plenius Arrerag.
 cont'.

Sm^a—nuſt.

Sed ř de—xxij li. iij s. v d. de firñ Scit iſm cū Orř pomař firñ.
 Gardiñ terř prař paſcē & paſtuř voč Calſes pke Barne pke
 Dedeh^m Quarry pke cū duob; pvis prař eidm Anneř le
 Conyger Wyndemyll pke long pke cū 1 pvo prař adiač Long-
 land Vyntens Oxenh^m Southefelde Penniſhe pke Ookewell
 Higher Byckh^m Lower Byckeh^m Haylebelle Longpke
 Ruggemyſt pke Canſey mede & Shepewayſſhe cū 3 ptiñ eidm
 ſcīt ptiñ sive spectañ ſic diñ p̄fato Computi p timo xxj Annoꝝ
 p Indeñ Dñi Rē ſub Sigiſt Cuř Augmeñ Reveñ coroñ 3 ut
 aſſit' ſoř ad feſta Annūc bte Marie virginis & ſcī Michiſ
 Archi equatr viz. p ij hmoi feſtis infra temp^o hui^o Compī
 accideñ ut ſupra.

Sm^a—xxij li. iij s. v d.

Sm^a Toſliſ firñ p̄dce—xxij li. iij s. v d. ř liſavit Thome
 Arundell Miliř Reč Dñi Rē iſm de exiř firme p̄dce huius
 Anni ſine billa ſed ſm ex Recognicicoñ ſua ſup hunc compm.

Comp'us Robti Toker Bař iſm p tempus p̄dēm.

Nuſt put in pede vltimi Compī Anni p̄x p̄cedēñ plenius
 cont'.

Man'iū de
 Colompton cū
 cert' terr' in
 Exoñ.
 Arrerag.?

Sm^a—nuſt.

Sed ř de—cuij s. vj d. de toto Redd liboꝝ Teneñ iſm p Redd' lib'o'
 Annū ſoř ad f̄m ſcī Michiſ Archi ſm put p Comp̄m de Anno Tenen'.
 p̄x p̄cedēñ ſup hunc Comp̄m exeunt.

Sm^a—cuij s. vj d.

Redd' Cust'
Tenen'.

Et de—lvj li. vij s. xj d. de toto Redd' Custum Teneñ it̃m p Annū cū xvj s. vj d. rē in Teneñ it̃m p quodm redd' voč lez guldage rent p Annū soł ad iiij^{or} Anni t̃m̃os principat̃ equis porcioñ put in Compo de Anno p̃x pcedeñ ad larg̃ annotat̃ pleni^o cont'.

Sm^u—lvj li. xij s. xj d.

Terr' in Exoñ.

Et de—xxvj s. viij d. de Redd' 1 Teñ infra Civitat̃ Exoñ in tenuř Johanne Chubbe vid' p Annū soł ad t̃m̃os p̃dcos.

Sm^u—xxvj s. viij d.

p'quis' Cur'.

Et de—x s. ix d. de pquis' cuř it̃m hoc Anno tenē put p Rořlas eazdm sup hunc Compm ostens et examiat̃ ultra xlj s. v d. de divs Amciañ illevabit et pdonat̃ rone Act̃ pliañ de gehali pdonat̃ Dñi Rē inde edit̃ et pviš.

Sm^u—x s. ix d.

Sm^u Tořlis Reř.—lxij l. xiiij s. x d.

D quibz.

ffood' et vad'.

Iđm comput' in feod sive vad' sui ipius comput' Bař it̃m ad lxxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess' ac Wiřmo & Hugoñ fit s p t̃m̃io vite eoř p tras pateñ Dař sub sigillo nup conventuat̃ it̃m xx^{mo} die ffebruarij Anno řr Henrici viij^{vi} xxv^{to} soł ad fest̃ Annūc t̃te Marie virginis & ſci Michis Archi equis porcioñ put in eisdm tris pateñ pleni^o cont' viz. in Affone ħmoi virtute trarř p̃dieř p hoc anno—lxxvj s. viij d. Et in feod Johis Edmond Decennat̃ Manñij p̃dei ad xx s. p annū sic sibi siliř Concess' p t̃m̃io vite s p tras pateñ nup Abbis 7 convent' it̃m dař xx^{mo} die Aprit̃ Anno xxix^{no} Rē p̃dei soł ad fm ſci Michis Archi t̃m viz in Affone ħmoi virtute eazdm trarř pateñ p hoc anno—xx s. Et in feod Anthonij Harvye subseñ Mañij p̃dei Ac Mañij de Bauntoñ ad xxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess' p t̃m̃io vite s p tras pateñ dei nup prior & convent' dař vj^{to} die Octobr̃ anno xxx^{mo} Dñi Rē p̃dei soł ad fest̃ p̃dem viz. in Affone ħmoi Virtute trarř p̃deaz p hoc anno xxvj s. viij d. Et in Stipend' etici Auditōř scribeñ hunc compm put Cticiis Audit̃ Dñ Rē Ducat̃ s lancast̃ Allocař Conš viz. in Affone ħmoi put Alloč est in Annis pcedeñ—ij s.

Sm^u—cxv s. iiij d.

Expen' Sen'.

Et in Expeñ Sent Ctici Cuř & At Officiař it̃m existeñ p cuř sup^adieř hoc anno tenend' put p Rotut̃ eazdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat̃—xx s. ij d.

Sm^u—xx s. ij d.

Et in Denar p dcm comp^anē libať Thome } Lib'ac' denar'
 Arundell Miliť Recepť Dñi Rę iŕm de exiť }
 offiĉ s huius Anni sine biť sed t̄m ex } lvj l. xix s. iiij d.
 Recogniĉ s sup hunc comp̄m . . . } r' Rec'.

Sm^{ac} Alloĉ et libaĉ p̄dict—lxij. li xiiij s. x d.
 Que quidm Sm^{ac} correspondet suŕne Toľlis Reť p̄dce.

Et sic Eq.

Comp'us Walťi Langesforde Bať Bucklond' Man'iu en' hundred' de Rowburgh
 iŕm p tempus p̄dem. Hayle Walkeh^mpton Shittistor & Rynmore cū
 Nuť. put in pede vltimi comp̄i Anni p̄x p̄ceden' pleni^o Arrerag'.
 cont'. cert' terr' in Sauteysshe.

Sm^{ac}—nuť.

Sed ř de—lix l. xij s. xj d. oť de toto Redđ t^{am} liŕoť q^{am} Redđ' Assis'
 custuň Teneň iŕm p Annū soť ad iiij^{or} Anni t̄nios principať in Bucklond'.
 equis porĉ put in compo de Anno p̄x p̄ceden' ad larĝ Annotať
 pleni^o cont'.

Sm^{ac}—lix l. xij s. xj d. oť.

Et de—viij l. de Redđ Assis in Hayle cū xx^s de Redđ Rowburgh &
 cuiusdm Coie de Rowburgh p̄dca soť ad t̄nios p̄dict put p Hayle.
 dcm comp̄m de Anno p̄x p̄ceden'.

Sm^{ac}—viij l.

Et de xxj l. xiiij s. viij d. oť de Redđ Assis Custuň Teneň Walkeh^{am}-
 cū iiij s. jd. oť. de Redđ Guldaĝ iŕm p Annū put p3 p comp̄m ton'.
 p̄dem.

Sm^{ac}—xxj l. xij s. viij d. oť.

Et de lxij s. xj d. de toto Redđ Assis Teneň iŕm p Annū Shittistor &
 soť ut sup put p3 p comp̄ p̄dem. Rynmore.

Sm^{ac}—lxij s. xj d.

Et de viij s. de Redđ j Teň iŕm p Annū soť ut sup p3 p Salteaysshe.
 comp̄m p̄dem.

Sm^{ac}—viij s.

Et de—xxiiij s. ix d. de pquis cū iŕm hoc Anno tenť cū P'quis' cur'.
 xxj s. de quod^{am} redđ voĉ Measure wheighte & watche soť p
 xiiij^{ci} decennať iŕm ex Antiĝ cons put p3 Rotuť eazđ sup
 hunc Comp̄m ostens & examiať ultra xlvij s. iiij d. de divs
 Amciaň illevabit & p̄donať řone Acť pliaň de geňali p̄donať
 Dñi Rę inde ediť & pvis.

Sm^{ac}—xxiiij s. ix d.

Sm^{ac} Toľlis Reť—iiij^{xx} xiiij l. ij s. iiij d.

D quib3.

ffood' & vad'
cū Expen'
Sen'.

Idm Comput in feod sive Regard sui ipsius Comput^{te} Batt ibm ad xl s. p Annū sic sibi concess p ūmō vite s p tras pateñ dať sub Sigist nup Conventuat ibm xxvj^{to} die April Anno řř Henric viij xxx^{mo} soť ad fm sčī Michis Archi ūm put in eisdm tris pateñ ad larg rroť pleni^o Apparet viz. in Attone hmoi Virtute frať pdict p hoc Anno—xl s.

Et in Stipend Clici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Alloč est in Anñ pceden—ij s.

Et in Expen Senⁱ Clič Cuř & at Officiar ibm existeñ p cuř sup^adict hoc anno tenend put p Rotuť eazdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat—iiij s. iij d.

Sm^u—xlvj s. iij d.

Decas' Redd'. Et in defect Redd j Teñ in Salteaysshe sup oñat in titlo p se ad viij s. p. Annū & duoz Teñ nup in te^a Johis v^s Holdm^a & Johis Broke iiij s. xj d. supius oñat in titlo redd sic dimiss' p' Assis Manlij pđci infra Sumam lvij l. xiiij s. x d. oť ad discrec' Audi- ix s. xj d. p annū. Et qđ dict Teñ toľr in decas sunt & exist tor' & Recept'. vač ac in nulli^o te^a p totū temp^o hui^o compi ex sacřo đci compute viz. in defect hmoi Redd p temp^o pđem xvij s. xj d.

Sm^u—xvij s. xj d.

lib'ac' Denar' Et in denar p Compnte libat Thome
Arundell Milif Reč Dñi Rę ibm de
r' Rce'. exiť officij s huius Anni sine bift sed } iiij^{xx} xl. v s. iiij d. [?]
ťm ex Recognic s sup hunc Compm }
Sm^u Alloč et libac pdict—iiij^{xx} xij li. ix s. vj d.

Et deťt xxxij s. x d. qđ Allo^r ei ut de toť Deñ p ipm soluť p divs Repac fact & impoit sup Divs Teñ & Cotať infra Manliu pđem hoc Anno maxie Ruinos ut in empcion Tegut find Clať Calč & areñ ac at ad hec necessar put p bift de ptičlis inde sup hunc compm ostens & examiat.

Et Eq.

Byckeleigh & Shagh p'cell' Man'ij COMP'US Johis Stephyñ Batt bñ p tempus de Buckland' p'dict' pđem.
Arrerag. Nuť put in pede Vltimi Compī Anni pť pceden pleni^o cont'.

Sm^u—nuť.

Redd' Assis'. Sed ř de xxiiij l. iiij s. vij d. de toto Redd t^{am} liboz q^{am} Custum Tenenč ibm p Annū soť ad iiij^{or} Anni ūmōs principat equis porč put in Compō de Anno pť pceden ad larg Annotat plenius cont'.

Sm^u—xxiiij li. iiij s. vij d.

Et de iiij l. vj s. viij d. de firmⁱ j Molendⁱ ibm p Annū sic ^{firmⁱ Molend.} diñ Thome Boremañ p Indeñ ut Ass^oit^r soñ ad festa pñca ut ^{de Byckeleigh} pñ in Compo de Anno pñ pñcedēñ.
Sm^u—iiij l. vj s. viij d.

Et de xxvij s. vij d. de pquis xij^{ci} cuñ ibm hoc anno tenē P^oquis^r Cur^r.
cū ix^s de hiet^r vij s. v d. de Redd cens^r 7 xj s. ij d. de Añ
pquis put pñ Rotuñ eazdm sup hunc compm ostens^r 7 examiat^r
ult^u xxix s. v d. de diñs Amciañ illevabit 7 pdonañ rone Act^r
pliañ de genali pdonañ Dñi Regē inde edit^r 7 pñs.
Sm^u—xxvij s. vij d.

Sm^u Toñlis Re^t—xxix li. xvij s. x d.

D quibz.

Idm Comput^r in feod sive Regard sui ipius comput^r Bal^r ^{ffood^r & Vad^r.}
oim & singloz Dñioz Mañioz Ter^r & Teñ cū oñibz eo^r Mem-
bris in Byckleigh Abbottesrowe & Shagh ac viñ fr^aunē pleğ
Mañij de Buckelond voñ Holme Baliff ad xxvj s. viij d. p
Annū sic sibi concess^r p imio vite s p tras pateñ dat^r sub
Sigillo nup conventuat^r ibm ix^{no} die April Anno rñ Henrici
vij^{vi} xxx^{mo} soñ ad f^m sci Michis Archi tantū put in eisdem
tris pateñ ad larğ rro^t pleni^o liquet viz. in Añone hmoi vir-
tute trağ pñdic^t p tempus huius compⁱ—xxvj s. viij d. Et in
feod sive Regard cuiusd^{am} Simon Lawry Decennar^r oim &
singloz Dñioz sive Mañioz pñdic^t ad vj s. viij d. p Annū viz.
in Añone hmoi caus^r exēci^r offiē^r huius Anni put Alloē est in
Añ pñcedēñ—vj s. viij d. Et in Stipend^r Ofici Auditor^r scribeñ
hunc compm put Alloē est in Añ pñcedēñ—ij s.
Sm^u—xxxv s. iiij d.

Et in Denar^r p dem comput^{te} soluñ p expen^r sen^l Ofici Cuñ & ^{Expen^r Sen^l.}
Añ Officiañ ibm existeñ ad Cuñ sup^adic^t hoc Anno tenend^r
put pñ Rotuñ eazdm sup hunc compm ostens^r & examiat^r—
xlj s. j d.

Sm^u—xlj s. j d.

Et in Denar^r p dem comput^r libat^r Thome
Arundell Mil^{it} Reē Dñi Rē ibm de exi^t }
offiē sui huius Anni sine biñ sed tm ex } xxiiij l. xix s. iiij d.
Recogniē s sup hunc compm }
Sm^u Allocaē et libaē pñdic^t—xxvij l. xv s. ix d.

lib^aac^r Denar^r.

r^r Rec^r.

Et Debt—xxij s. j d. qñ Allo^r ei ut de toñ deñ p noñ fcur^a
j pñfald Dñi Regē ibm p Sal^v Custod^r Catañ p deo Dño
Rege distric^t in eoñ pñfald ponend^r hoc Anno sine biñ sed
tm ex sac^o dei comput^{te} Et Eq.

Buckelonde
Rector'.
Arrerag'.

COMP'US Robti Tooker firmař iřm p tempus řđem.
Idm o' de—xviij li. de arř vltimi compi Anni př řceden
put iřm pleni^o contr.

Sm^u—P₃.

firm' Rector'.

Sed ř de—xviij l. de firřm ořm Deciřm Garř Rect řdicř
cū Ořmib; At Cořmod eidm ptiř sic diřm řfař Compu^t Witřmo
& Hugoř fit ř de quinqueř in quinquennū durař řmō lx Anř
p Indeř Dař quinto Die Octobr. Anno řre Henrici-viiij^{vi} xxvij^{mo}
soř ad řm řei Andree řm put in eadř Indeř ad larř irroř
plenius contr.

Sm^u—xviij l.

r' Rec'.

Sm^u Tořlis řfirme řdicř cū Arř—xxxvj li. De qib; řřavit
Thome Arundell Milř Reč Dři Re iřm de exiř firřm ř řdicř
hoc Anno sine biř sed řm ex Recogniř ř sup hunc Compū—
xviij l. Et deřt—xviij li. Totū.

Sup'.

Iřm Compu^{te} de Arř firřm ř huius Anni eo řđ řet Dič
Soluč inde uxř řm řei Andree př futuř post Claus hui^o
Compi put p Indeř řei firmař xviij l.

Rect de Walkhamton &
Shittistor'.
Arrerag'.

COMP'US dři Robti Tooker firmař iřm p tempus
řđem.
Idm o' de—vij l. x s. de Arř Vltimi Compi Anni př
řceden pleni^o contr.

Sm^u—P₃.

firm' Rect'.

Sed ř de—vij l. x s. de firřm deciřm Garř eiusřm Rectorř ac
de iij^{bus} Teř in Byckleigh cū ořmib; at Cořmodiř eidř Rectorř
ptiř sic diřm řfař Compi Witřmo & Hugoř fit ř p řmō lx
Annoř p Indeř supius in Compo př řceden specifič soř ad řm
řei Andree řdict put p Indeř řdicř.

Sm^u—vij l. x s.

Sm^u Tořlis řfirme řdicř—xv li. ř řřavit Thome Arundell
Milř Reč Dři Re iřm de exiř firřm řdicř hoc Anno sine biř
sed řm ex Recogniř ř sup hunc Compřm—vij li. x s.

Et deřt—vij l. x s.

Sup Iřm Compu^{te} de Arř firm ř hui^o Anni. Eo řđ řet
Dič ut sup—vij l x s.

Rect' de
Bampton'.
Arrerag'.

COMP'US sup^aři Robti Tooker firmař iřm p tempus řđem.
Nuřt put in pede Vltimi Compi Anni př řceden plenius
contr.

Sm^u—nuřt.

Sed r̄ de—xl li. de fir̄m Rector ībm cū Manč doñ Clausur̄ ^{firm'}.
 ter̄ Teñ neenon fruct̄ deciñ oblacioñ & Ať p̄f̄c̄ quibuscūq;
 eidm Rect̄ p̄tiñ sic diñ p̄f̄at Compu^t de quinqueñ in quinqueñ
 durañ t̄m̄o lx^t Annoz p̄ Indeñ dat̄ xxiiij^{to} die Julij Anno r̄re
 Henrici viij^{vi} xxvj^{to} sot̄ ad f̄fest̄ Pache & Nať Dñi p̄ equat̄
 porcioñ cū xxl. p̄ penč Vicař ībm xls. sot̄ Ēpo Exoñ &
 Decañ & Cap̄itlo ībm p̄ pencioñ s̄. Ac xv s. ix d. sot̄ Arch̄no
 Exoñ p̄ Sinod̄ & peur̄ Oñibz Ať oñibz pochiať & Capett̄ sci
 Luce put in eadem Indeñ ad larḡ irro^t plenius contr̄.

Sm^u—xl li.

Sm^u Totlis firme p̄dict̄—xl li.

D̄ quibz.

Iđm Compuť in Denar̄ soluť Vicař ībm p̄ pencioñ s̄ ad ^{Pene' & Porc'}
 xxl. p̄ Annū sic sibi & Sucč̄ suis concess̄ p̄ quandm Compos̄ ^{cū Sinod' &}
 inde int̄ dict̄ Vicař ac nup̄ Abbem & Convent̄ ībm confect̄ viz. ^{p'curac'.}
 in Altone ħmoi p̄ tempus huius comp̄i—xx l. Et in Consilibz ^{videat' concess.}
 pencioñ Ann^{ti} sot̄ Ēpo ^{xxs} & Decano ^{xxs} & Cap̄itlo Exoñ
 exeunt̄ ex^a Rector̄ p̄dict̄ ad xls. p̄ Annū viz. in Altone ħmoi p̄
 tempus huius Comp̄i put̄ ab Antiq̄ Allocař Cons in Anñ
 p̄ceden̄—xls. Et in Denar̄ soluť Arch̄no Exoñ p̄ Sinod̄ &
 peurač p̄ Annū put̄ oñino Allocař Cons—xv s. ix d.

Sm^u—xxij l. xv s. ix d.

Et in Denar̄ p̄ p̄dem comput̄e libať } ^{lib'ac' denar'.}
 Thome Arundell Miť Reč Dñi R̄e ībm de } xvij l. iiij s. iij d. r. Rec'.
 exiť fir̄m p̄dce sine biť sed t̄m ex Recognič }
 s̄ sup̄ hunc comp̄m

Sm^u Allocač et libač p̄dict̄—xl l. Que quidm Sm^u corre-
 spond̄ suñe Totlis fir̄m p̄dict̄.

60. In 1553 we find the following monks still alive and
 enjoying their pensions :—

John Tooker, Abbot . . .	60	0	0
John West . . .	5	0	0
Thomas Hooper . . .	5	0	0
William Gye . . .	5	0	0
William Alford . . .	5	0	0
Benedict Lonege . . .	4	13	4
William Milford . . .	4	0	0
William Elsworth . . .	3	6	8
John Jordayne . . .	3	6	8

Thomas Maynard, Robert Troope, Hugo Harvey, and
 Simon Rugeway having died in the meantime.

61. The enlargement from the old Dartmoor Perambulation

Map accompanying my first paper is incorrectly engraved. On reference, I find my drawing is right, but the lithographer has taken liberties, and on the right-hand side of the tower and transept has inserted an upper row of windows, giving the appearance of a clerestory, which is altogether wrong. The engraver has also made the buildings above, more distinct than they are in the original drawing.

61. In connection with Sir Francis Drake, I may mention that after our last meeting Captain Swann, of Honiton, was good enough to write me, asking if I had met with any boxes on which were carved or engraved the arms of Sir Francis Drake, and describing one in his possession. Curiously enough, his letter reminded me of a box which I had seen, which, as far as I could recollect, corresponded with the description given by Captain Swann. Of course, when wanted, the box could not be found, and it was supposed to have been altogether lost. Fortunately, within the last few weeks it has been recovered. It bears the inscription, John Brisset fecit, 1712. The arms of Drake appear in a shield, *A fess wavy between two polar stars*; above is a helmet and the crest, *a ship under ruff, drawn round a terrestrial globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds*. The letters A. D. stand for the crest motto. The motto, *sic parvis magna*, is below the shield. At the top are the words "Sir Francis Drake," and below the ship the words, "The Adventure—Europe, America [? Hispania], Asia, Africa." The mantling is very good and the work delicate.

There is a box similar to this in the British Museum, and I have heard of others, and it would seem that there are many in existence of various sizes.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

III.
BUCKFAST.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

BUCKFAST.

62. The Abbey of Bulfestra, the name by which we find it called when we first learn of its existence, occupies a site—within the hundred of Stanborough, the Deanery of Totnes, and the parish of Buckfastleigh—which is not so typical of a Cistercian selection, nor so secluded, as are many of the houses of the White Monks. It is situated, it is true, in the deep valley, close by the river, selected originally more for use than pleasure, with the hills surrounding the retreat, and protecting the pasture land; but still, beautiful as the position is, and charming as is the scenery (and those who know Turner's exquisite engraving will not say that the painter has exaggerated its loveliness), there is not that sense of repose, that feeling which comes over the visitor of distance and apparent estrangement from the world without, which is so characteristic of many abbeys of the Cistercians. I must assume my hearers to be acquainted with the facts relating to the general history of the order contained in my first paper, pars. 1 to 14.

63. Throughout this paper I shall use the convenient word "Buckfast" in speaking of the abbey. We find the spelling varying from time to time in the different documents relating to the house—Bulfestra, Bulfestre, Bugfasta, Bocfasta, Bussestre, and Buckfestria, are instances. In the earlier deeds the last syllable has ordinarily the "r," which was dropped as time went on. The spelling Bussestre is evidently a mistake of the scribe or copyist mistaking the letter "f" for a long "s."

64. Unlike the abbey to which my two preceding chapters have been devoted, which was one of the latest mediæval monastic foundations in England, the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast is lost in remote antiquity.

65. It is one of the common errors, which, like the vulgar belief that all monks were and are priests, I suppose will never be eradicated from the mind of the ordinary Englishman, that monasteries had their rise in and only flourished during the middle ages. In spite of all that has been written and said, it is forgotten by many, that from the first institution of Christianity, to say nothing of the earlier dispensation, lives of seclusion were found necessary for the welfare of many souls whose lots were cast in the midst of a world steeped in heathen wickedness. And Britain from the first had monks, and the fury of the English vented itself upon them, and upon their priests, their altars, and their churches. The story of the massacre of the monks of Bangor will recur to everyone, and scattered throughout the pages of the earliest chroniclers are references to places which, if not monasteries in the sense in which we use the word, were places of retirement and religious asceticism. If these facts are forgotten, it is not much to be wondered at that the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast should have been lost sight of by the casual reader.

66. In all probability the abbey was in existence before the coming of the North-man, and it is an unquestionable fact that monks were settled in the pleasant spot on the banks of the Dart long before the Norman Conquest. The account will therefore carry us far back through the story of England's history.

67. There appears to be no good reason for doubting the claim, rather proudly put forward by the Buckfast monks in the reign of Edward I., where the jurors affirm that they, the monks, said that the Abbey held a certain manor called Sele Monachorum, by the gift of King Cnut,—

“Dicunt quod Abbas Bucffestrie tenet quoddam manerium quod vocatur Sele monachorum in perpetuam elemosinam de dono regis Cnud.”—Rotuli Hundredorum, Edw. I.

There can be little question that that sagacious monarch was interested in some way in this part of his kingdom of Wessex. You will recollect Lyfing was his companion on his pilgrimage to Rome, and to him, the then Abbot of Tavistock, afterwards the famous Bishop, the King entrusted that remarkable letter to his English people which contains so much kingly wisdom, and shows so much anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. Cnut, during his reign, did much for religion, and conferred many a gift upon the monks, and Ely and St. Edmundsbury, Glastonbury and Winchester, among other places, benefited by his bounty,

and long cherished his memory, and the Church, during the years of peace which he gave to the country, fostered literature, art, and, to some extent, science, and spread throughout the land "great buildings and busy schools."

68. From the list of their possessions after the Conquest, it is not rash to assume that the monks of Buckfast received something more than the manor of Sele from the Danish King. In the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is a charter of Cnut, conferring land upon Burhwold, the Bishop of St. Germans, in which I think may be recognised the names of places in Devon, and on the death of Burhwold the King assented to the request of Lyfing, who was then Bishop of Crediton, that the sees of St. Germans and Crediton might be united, and to this king and the once Abbot of Tavistock, and to his successor Leofric, the establishment of the see of Exeter, as we now have it, is due. It is in our time, after a union of nearly nine hundred years, that the ancient sees of Devon and Cornwall are again to be separated.

69. From the death of Cnut, 1035, to the date of the Domesday Survey is but fifty years or thereabouts, and in the Great Survey we find clear evidence of the existence, and a list of the possessions, of Buckfast Abbey. Whatever the foundation of the Abbey might have been, Domesday Book shows us that at the time of the Survey Abbot Alwine and his monks were not only settled at Buckfast, which was the head of the abbacy, but had considerable possessions in land and other property in the county. The entries are interesting and valuable, and further on will be found translations which I have made from the Exeter and Exchequer books. The former, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, is supposed to have been the groundwork of the Exchequer book (the one intended to be preserved as the permanent record), and, as is apparent on comparing the two, much more full in its information. Thus, in 1086 it is clear that there was a religious house at a place called Bulfestra, that it had considerable property, and was apparently in a flourishing condition. There can be no question that this place was Buckfast Abbey.

70. It has been always stated, that in some way or other this house was dissolved after the Conquest, its possessions confiscated, its inmates scattered, that this was probably the work of the Conqueror, and that the land was given to the Pomeroy. But this could not, I think, have been the case. Because, to a great extent, the troubles of the Con-

quest were over, the land had been apportioned, William had rewarded his companions, and among the great lords whose lands are enumerated in Domesday the Abbey of Buckfast appears with Baldwin de Redvers, William de Pomeroy, and others, as holding large domains. Domesday Book was completed only a short time before William met his death in the streets of Mantes, and yet within fifty years the abbey is said to have been dissolved, its possessions divided, and a new house founded in the same place. If such were the case, how did it happen, and what were the reasons for such a spoliation? A conjecture might be hazarded that the Red King found the abbey lands conveniently near his hunting-grounds in the Forest of the Dartmoors, and took possession of them with the usual disregard of the rights of the Church shown by him, but there is no evidence to support such a theory, and I think, although the contrary has always been stated, that I shall be able to adduce good grounds for believing that the monks of Buckfast continued to hold the lands that belonged to them at the time of the Great Survey uninterruptedly for five centuries after.

71. The only evidence as to the supposed dissolution and re-foundation of the Abbey is the unsupported statement of Leland, who says that *Ethelwardus filius Gul. Pomerey erat primus fundator*. Coll. Hearne, vol. i. p. 80, ed. 1770. Dugdale, with more caution, following him, says, that Ethelward is said to have been its founder, and Pole, Westcote, and Risdon, wishing to convey the same information, but making utter confusion of it and copying one another, tell us in the calmest way, that Duke Alford erected a fair abbey of the Order of Cistercians, Pole and Risdon saying that this happened before the Conquest. It is, I think, evident that the Duke Alford of the last mentioned writers is the Ethelward of Leland and Dugdale. It is also very evident that the additional statement of Pole and Risdon, "before the Conquest," cannot be true, simply because it is certain that there were no Cistercians in existence anywhere for more than thirty years after the Conquest, and that there was no Cistercian house in England until the year 1128.

72. An examination of the case with reference to Ethelward also induces us to believe that the claim made for him that he was the founder rests on no substantial foundation. His name is not mentioned in any deed or charter relating to the Abbey, and he is not in any way referred to in the royal confirmations of Henry and Richard, which are dated not long after 1137, the date of the alleged foundation. Again, the

greater part, if not the whole, of the lands mentioned in Domesday can be traced as being in the possession of the abbey at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries; and even supposing that they had in some mysterious way, scattered as they were throughout the county, come as a whole into the hands of Ethelward de Pomeroy, it is not likely that they would have been granted in their entirety to the monks of Buckfast. But there is another fact of greater weight. In the deed of King Henry, which I shall refer to presently, and which was given before 1161, all the lands and tenements, and so on, belonging to the Abbey were confirmed to the monks, as they held them, "*avi mei.*" Henry died in 1135, two years before the alleged foundation by Ethelward. We have therefore to suppose that the land continued in the possession of the Abbey from the date of Domesday until some time in the reign of Henry I. and then it passed somehow to Ethelward, who in course of time established the monks afresh in the same locality, and endowed them with the same lands. In the unsettled state of the country during the reign of Stephen, the monks did not, as far as we know, trouble themselves to obtain a confirmation from that monarch; but, as soon as Henry's kingdom was firmly established, a charter confirming them in their possessions was obtained from the king.

73. Doubtless Ethelward was a benefactor to the Abbey, and on this account he and his descendants were held in grateful remembrance by the monks for many a long year, and on several parts of the ruined buildings, before their final destruction, the crest or badge of the Pomeroy, the red lion rampant, was to be seen, and there can be little question but that the story of Ethelward being the founder of the abbey arose from this fact.

74. I think, therefore, we may conclude, as far as the evidence goes at present, that there was no dissolution of the Abbey, and that Ethelward was not the first founder.

75. We have no clue whatever as to what the original foundation of the Abbey was, but in all probability it was Benedictine, and we know that it became a daughter house of Savigny, which sprang from the hermitage, afterwards the abbey, founded by Raoul de Fugeres and John de Landere in 1112, and which in 1148 was united to the Cistercian Order. Whether Buckfast became Cistercian at the time that Savigny and many others did, cannot be ascertained; probably it did not, as the confirmation charter of Henry II. about 1161, speaks of the monks "*que sunt ordine Savigny,*"

which seem to show that Buckfast did not pass in 1148, when the fourth Abbot of Savigny surrendered his house and its dependencies into the hands of St. Bernard. Leland says, "*Cænobium de Bukfest olim incepit per fratres quos appellabunt Gryseos, deinde admisit Bernardinos.*" *Collectanea*, vol. 3 (4) p. 152, ed. 1770.

76. Here he says that the monastery of Buckfast was commenced by brethren called "Grysæos," afterwards admitted Bernardines. "Grysæos" stands for the "*grisei monachi*," the monks of the order of Savigny. This extract from Leland I have never seen quoted; perhaps, from the sentence being curiously inserted in a list of manuscripts belonging to the Abbey, it has been overlooked. Leland's statement is confirmed by that in the charter of Henry II., to which I have just referred, "*monachis de Bugfasta qui sunt de ordine de Savineio.*"

77. What led Dr. Oliver to make the statement that Buckfast was colonized from Waverley I cannot imagine. There is not the slightest evidence, so far as I am aware, of there having been any connection between Waverley and Buckfast. Dr. Oliver seems also to have been confused as to Waverley itself, for he says that it was a daughter of the Abbey of St. Mary at Savigny, the fact being that it was a daughter of L'Aumone.

78. There is no foundation charter of the Abbey. The earliest document I can find relating to it, after Domesday, is the patent of Henry II., of which I have before spoken, confirming to the monks of Bugfast the church and abbey of Bugfasta and all the lands and tenements, &c., belonging to them, as they held them in the time of King Henry, "*avi mei.*" The deed contains no names of places, or particulars as to the property of the Abbey; but it is interesting, and must have been granted some time before April, 1161, as among the witnesses are Theobald the Archbishop and Thomas the Chancellor, the famous Thomas Becket.

Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou. To the Archbishops &c. health. Know that I have granted in perpetual alms to the Monks of Bugfast, who are of the order of Savigny, the Church and Abbey of Bugfast, with all lands and tenements and churches and other possessions to the said church belonging, so well and in peace, &c. as if the aforesaid abbacy ever, &c. held in

the time of King Henry my grandfather, &c. These being witnesses :

THEOBALD, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THOMAS, Chancellor.

HUMPHREY OF BOHUN, Steward.

ROGER DE NOVANT.

WARREN son of GERALD, Chamberlaine, &

WILLIAM the son of HAMO.

At Worcester.

(Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. IV, p. 2, m. 4.)

79. I have also obtained another copy of a charter, which is apparently the same as this, but differing slightly in the wording, and more full and precise in the description of the benefits conferred. It speaks of the monks of Buckfast as of the order of Cistercium (at least the word appears to be this) instead of Savigny, as in the other. The charter is nearly illegible at the edges, and many of the words are obliterated.

H. [illegible] Sciatis me p̄ dī amore & p̄ salute anīe mee & p̄ anīab; ōnīum antecessorū mōz ꝓcessisse & in ꝓpetuam Elemosinā c̄firmasse dō & Monachis de Bugfasta de ordine de Custerc̄ ōnes t̄ras & Tenuras suas q̄as Racionabilit̄ habēt libe tenendis cū socha & sacha & Thol & Them & Infangeneſ & cū ōnib; aliis libtatib; & libis c̄suetudinib; [Q^{re}?] volo & [firmi?]? ꝓcipio q̄d ipi & hedes eoz hant in pace libtates suas & quietancias de Seyr̄ & hundr̄ & placitis & queret̄ & Murdr̄ & hidagiis & Scutagiis & Geldis & Danegeldis [illegible] & c̄suetudinib; de Moris & ōni seclari ſvičō & exaccōe sič mea Elemosina ꝓꝓa.

T. Thoñ Canč: etc. (Cartæ Antiquæ. Y.)

80. But before the date of this charter, we have mentioned, in 1143, the Abbot of Buckfast, Eustachius, who was witness to an agreement between the abbot of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter in that year. This is the first Abbot of whom mention is made, after the English abbot Alwaine or Alcuin, whose name occurs in Domesday Book.

81. There is also a deed, which may possibly be earlier than the confirmation deed of Henry II., being a grant to the church of Buckfast by Henry de Novant, for the health of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, of the land of Scirhull, which he and his father granted to the monastery.

82. The date of this document is uncertain. If the grantor is Henry de Novant, son of Roger de Novant, to whom large

grants of land were made by Henry I., it is the earliest deed we have relating to the Abbey. There was a Roger, a grandson, and he had also a son called Henry, but Pole, Coll., p. 169, says, that the wife of this last-mentioned Henry was Isabel Bulbek, whereas the name of the wife of the Henry nowant of the deed is Elizabeth. It is to be noticed that, if the earlier date is the correct one, we have another piece of evidence against the destruction and resuscitation of the Abbey after the Conquest, for it shows that in the reign of Henry I. it was flourishing.

Buckfast. Notu sit oïbus &c. qđ ego Hen. de Nunant p salute anime mee et spouse mee Elizab' dedi et concessi Eccles' de Bokfasta omne ter' de Scirhull &c. quā pater meus Rog' et ego prius conces' Prædict. Monachis. Test. Will'o fil Stephani Johe Longo &c. H. 2, Pole's M.S., p. 182. (Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 28,649, p. 394.)

83. In 1189, Nov. 18, about two months after his accession, and not long before his departure for the Third Crusade, Richard I. confirms to the monks of Buckfast, by the hand of his newly nominated Chancellor, the famous Bishop of Ely, William Longchamps, the possessions which they then held, and apparently confers upon them further privileges. As in the former deeds, the words are general:—

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiscopus, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos pro Dei amore et pro salute anime nostre et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bocfasta et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes que eis rationabiliter facte sunt in terris et tenuris et teneamentis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenuras et tenementa eis rationabiliter data in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in agnis et molendinis in vivariis et stagnis in pratis et pascuis in homagiis et serviciis et releviis in grangiis et virgulis infra burgum et extra eum soch et sach et thol et theam et infangethef.

Concedimus etiam eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de theloneo et passagio et pontagio et de schiris et hundredis et de omnibus placitis et querelis et de pecunia que ad murdrum et latrocinium pertinet.

Preterea concedimus eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de heingwita et de flemeniswita et de blodwita et de girthwita et de hidagio et scutagio et geldis et danegeldis et de operacionibus castellorum et de essart et de wasto foreste et de rewarde et placitis foreste et de auxiliis vicecomitum et de misericordia comitatus et de omnibus auxiliis et de clifwardis et de consuetudinibus et de moris et de omni seculari servicio et exactione. Concedimus etiam eis pasturam in moris per totam annum ad omne genus pecudum suorum.

Prohibemus etiam ne quis predictos monachos gravet vel eis aliquam injuriam aut molestiam aut gravamen faciat, nec eos in placitum ponet de aliquo tenemento nisi coram nobis vel capitali justiciario nostro.

Testibus: Hugone Duñ, Johanne Norwic, Huberto Sarum episcopis. Rogero le Bigot, Waltero filio Roberti, Galfrido filio Petri.

Dat' apud S. Eadmundum, Nov. 18, per manum Willielmi Elien. electi, cancellarii nostri A. R. primo. (Cartæ Anti-quæ, S. No. 19.)

84. We have another glimpse of the Abbey in 1196, when we find William, Abbot of Bukfestría, witnessing the execution of the foundation deed of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Tor by William Lord Bruiere, in that year.

85 Early in the thirteenth century we find Nicholas Abbot at Buckfast, he granting to John Lambrith lands and houses at Exeter, in what was then and still is the High Street there.

Omnibus fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit NICHOLAUS, Abbas de Buckfesti, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino

Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et dedisse Johanni Lambrith totam terram et domus nostras que fuerunt Ailmari Atlekin in Exon, scilicet duos sellas in regno vice cum introitu ejusdem domus versus magnum vicum Exonie, et omnes domos et terram retro, cum solarario et pertinenciis sicut paries domus Ricardi Stukard' rectâ lineâ ducit in cimiterium sibi et illis quos inde heredes constituere voluerint, Tenendum de nobis inperpetuum jure hereditario libere et quiete reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unam libram piperis ad pascha et domui hospitalis Sancti Johannis decem solidos per manu nostra ad quatuor annis terminos. Et nos tenemur warantizare predictas sellas et domos et terram predicto Johanni et heredibus suis adversus omnes homines.

Et si predicta tenementa prefato Johanni et heredibus suis warantizare non possumus faciemus sibi vel heredibus suis rationabile exscambium.

Pro hac autem concessione et donatione nostra dedit nobis predictus Johannes vigniti et quinque marcas argenti. Quod ut firmum permaneat sigillo nostro presenti scripto apposito confirmavimus.

Hiis Testibus :

Magistro Willielmo Paz.
 Samsone et Rogero filiis Henrici tunc prepositis.
 Waltero filio Turberti.
 Willielmo Hastemend.
 Johanne Caperum.
 Martino Toton.
 Johanne Puddin.
 Johanne filio Walteri filii Tuberti.
 Roberto Tabernar.
 Waltero le Gvawe.
 Ilare et multis aliis.

Original in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
 —(Oliver's Monast. Sup. pp. 33, 34.)

86. By this deed one pound of pepper is reserved annually to the abbot and his successors and 10s. to the house of the hospital of St. John, Exeter. That the Abbey of Buckfast was interested in, and helped to support this hospital, formerly that of St. Alexius, it is certain, but, so far, I have not been able to ascertain what the nature of the connection between them was. From an entry in the register of the hospital, now in possession of the Corporation of Exeter, Dr. Oliver thought that Abbot William granted an annuity of 30s. to the master and brethren of the old hospital, to issue from certain estates, the names of which are given as Lamencote and Emilde, of which we know nothing now.

87. In 1207 a thirteenth part of the goods of the Church was demanded of the bishops and clergy by King John. The Cistercians were exempt from this demand, John being a friend of the order: "*Ad quam colligendam misit ministros suos per universos comitatus Angliæ; at hac exactione liber fuit ordo Cisterciensis.*"—(Annales de Waverleia Ann. Monast. ii. p. 258.)

88. About this same time we find the abbey received further gifts. Richard de Bauzan, whose pedigree I have not been able satisfactorily to make out, gives all his land of

Holne, with the appurtenances, to the abbot and convent of Buckfast.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Bausan dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi abbati et conventui de Bufestre, Deo et beate Marie servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei Stephani Bauzan, totam terram meam de Holna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ut in dominicis, villenagiis, boscis, turbariis, homagiis, et serviciis liberorum, videlicet Stephani Mugge, Michaelis Mugge, Wimundi Sele, Osberti Corbyn, et Warini de Budditone, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis tenendam et habendam dictis abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus vel cui eam assignare voluerint, de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, integre et pacifice jure hereditario imperpetuam in viis semitis, &c. faciendo inde mihi et heredibus meis ipsi et successores sui vel eorum assignati tricessimam partem feodi unius militis pro omni servicio, querela, demanda, acta et exactione.

Hiis testibus: Gilberto de Umfranvill, Hugone de Cardinan, Martino de Fisacre, Gilberto filio Stephani, Philippo de Bodrigan, Waltero Bernas, Nicholao de Ferariis, et aliis.

89. Lysons states that "the Manor of South Holne was given to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh by Reginald de Valletort, in the early part of the thirteenth century," *Devon*, p. 277, and goes by on to say that another manor of Holne was given them by Stephen Bauzun, which is manifestly a mistake. I have not been able to verify the statement that the Valletorts were donors to the abbey either of lands in Holne or elsewhere, and if, as seems to be the case from the deed I have just given, from the information given by the Hundred Roll, and from the fact of the arms of the Abbey being still to be seen upon the screen in the church, the monks held lands there, they must in some way have disposed of them before the Dissolution, for the ministers' accounts contain no mention whatever of property there. Of course the statement of Lysons, that the church of Holne was appropriated to the Abbey of Buckfast, is a mistake. It belonged to the see of Exeter, and was granted by Bishop Grandisson to St. John's Hospital in that city.

90. There is an order, dated in 1215 from King John to, among others, the Abbots of Ford and Buckfast, for the delivery of whatever vessels, jewels, &c. might be in their custody, handed them for safe keeping. This appears to be

one instance of the ordinary deposit of valuables with the officers of a religious house for their preservation, and not a deposit to secure the repayment of a loan due to the house, an instance of which we shall find further on.

91. In 1225, among the Feet of Fines, there is an entry of the final proceedings on the sale to the abbot of seven acres and a half of meadow land in Sele, which I give, as it enables me to add the name of Abbot Michael, the first of some abbots whose names have not hitherto been recorded, which I have the pleasure of adding to the list contained in the Monasticon.

Hec est final concordia fea in curio Dñi Reg̃ ap̃d Exoñ Die Sabbi p̃x^a post octab̃ trinitatis Anno Reg̃ñ Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Regis Johis Duodecim̃ Coram Thom̃ de Muleſ Robto de Lexinſ Raðo Musard & Jordān Oliṽ justic̃ Itiñantib; & aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib; tūc ibi p̃sentib; Int̃ Simonē Lampreie petētē & Michaelē Abbm̃ de Buffesſr̃ tenentē de Septem acris p̃ati & diuid̃ cū p̃tiñ in Sele. Uñ aſſa mortis aīceſſor̃ ſūmonita fuit int̃ eos in p̃fata curia Scilicet qđ p̃dcus Siñ remisit & quietū clamavit de se & fiedib; suis ipi Abbi & ſucceſſorib; suis & ecc̃ie ſue de Buffesſr̃ imp̃p̃m̃ totū jus & claniū quod fuit in toto p̃dcō p̃ato cū p̃tiñ. Et p̃ h̃c remiſſiōe quietā clamancia fine & cōcordia idem Abbas dedit p̃dcō Simōñ Septē marcas arg̃nti.

Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 107.

92. The friendship of John for the Cistercians did not last long. After his excommunication, he continued his exactions from the Church. The chronicler of Waverley tells us :—

Idem rex collecto multo exercitu in mense Junio transfretavit in Hiberniam, ubi hostibus ad votum subactis dimissis ibi episcopo Norwicensi, Johanne de Grai, et Willelmo Marescallo mense Septembri minus infestus omnibus viris Cisterciensis ordinis rediit. Convenerat enim eos antequam transfretaret, sicut et ceteros, de auxilio ipsi præstando contra inimicos suos; et quia idem Cistercienses pecuniam ei ad libitum suum contra libertatem ordinis sui dare noluerunt, in immensum eos afflixit, et a singulis domibus brevissimo temporis spatio indulto, multe valde causum ita ut summa xxxiiii m et ecc̃ marcatum collectio illa excederat, violenter extorsit. Ipsi vero per diversas domos monachorum et canonicorum dispersi sunt. Waverleia vero, omnibus facultatibus suis distractis et ablatis, facta similiter dispersione mona-

chorum et conversorum circumquaque per Angliam, regis iram patienter sustinuit. Abbas ejusdem loci Johannes tertius timore regis peterritus, domum suam reliquit et de nocte latente aufugit. Acta sunt [hæc] circum festum beati Martini. Prohibuit etiam rex ut nullus de ordine Cisterciensi transfretaret, aut de alienis in Angliam veniret.

Annales de Waverleia. (Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 265.)

93. Letters resigning their property were also extorted from the Cistercians and others, and under Henry III. both monks and Jews suffered. In the year 1225, when the King confirmed the charters, a fifteenth of all movables in the kingdom was granted to him to enable him to recover the English possessions in France. The annalist from whom I have quoted says:—

“Monachi vero Cisterciensis ordinis, tam pro libertatibus quam pro gratia et benevolentia regis habenda, dederunt ei duo milia marcas argenti. Judæi autem existentes in Anglia dederunt ei eodem tempore quinque milia marcas argenti.”—Ann. Waverleia ii., p. 300.

Were the Jews richer than the monks, or were they more patriotic?

94. In 1236 the abbot and monks became members of the Merchants' Guild of Totnes. On the back of a roll of the gild, in the possession of the Corporation of Totnes, is written a covenant between the abbot, probably Michael or Howell, and the Convent of Buffestleigh, 20 Henry III., and the burgesses of Totnes, to the effect that the latter have admitted the abbot and monks into the guild, so that they might make all their purchases in the same way as the burgesses, all sales, however, being excepted “nomine tabernæ” by way of trading. Third Report, Hist. MSS. Com. p. 343. To go forward a little, twenty-four years later, we find the Abbot of Buffestie second on the roll of the gild, then numbering about two hundred members, following the Abbot of Tor.

95. In 1243 we have entries on the Assize Rolls relating to disputes with the convent in respect to various properties.

Plac' Corone et Assise,
28 Hen. III. Devon.

Assa venit reċ Si Prior de Plumtoñ ini^{te} etc. dis^s Abbem de Buffestre de Communa pas^{te} sue i Walleworth que ptinet ad libm teñ suū in ead villa p^t p^mā etc.

Et Prior veñ & nich diç q̃r assa remaneat.

Juñ dñt qđ p̃dcs Prior dis̃s p̃dcm Ab̃tem de p̃dca cōmuna
ini^ote etc. sic b̃re diç. Et iō Consid est qđ Ab̃ts reç seis suam
† Prior i m̃ia. p p̃t Walti de Bath.

Dampñ. ij s.

* * * * *

Witts Swenge & Isab ṽx ei^o petūt. ṽ Ab̃tem de Buffest̃r
diñ ferling̃ t̃re cū p̃tiñ in Nyrifeud ut Jus & hēditatem ip̃ius
Isab & i quā idē Ab̃ts nō h̃t ing̃r̃m ñi p Rob̃m de Waleworth
qui nō ñi custodiam iñ h̃uit dū p̃dca Isab fu^t inf^a etatē & in
custodia sua etc.

Et Ab̃ts veñ & voç inde ad wañ Heñr de Altariis qui p̃sens
est & ei wañ & deffend Jus suū q̃n t̃c & tale ing̃r̃m & diç qđ h̃uit
ing̃r̃m i eand t̃rā p Wittm fr̃em fr̃em* ip̃ius Heñr. Et qđ ita
sit ponit se sup p̃riam. Et Witts & Isab sitr. Et ido fiat
inde Jurata.

Juñ dñt qđ p̃dcs Ab̃ts h̃uit Ing̃r̃m i p̃dcam t̃ram p p̃dcm
Rob̃m de Waleworth dū p̃dca Isabilla fuit i^a etatem & i
custodia ip̃ius Rob̃ti Dicūt & qđ p̃dca† cartā q^a Ab̃ts pfert de
feoffamento p̃dce t̃re f̃ca fuit p̃tq̃ p̃dcs Rob̃s eidē Ab̃bi dimis
p̃dcam t̃rā. Et iō cons est qđ Witts & Isab reç seis suam.
Et Heñr in m̃ia p p̃t Witti de Muthecumb & Rob̃ti de
Avayngnes. Et faç escamb̃ p̃dco Ab̃bi ad vañ p̃dce t̃re etc.
Et Ab̃ts in m̃ia p magna t̃nsg̃r.

Plac' de Jur' Coron' &c.

33 Hen. III. Devon.

Ad de Broth qui tulit b̃re nove dis̃sie ṽs^o Ab̃tem* de Bucfest̃r
& alios in b̃ri de Libo teñ suo in Tottoñ veñ & ret^axit se. Io
ipe & pleḡ sui de p̃s in m̃ia scit̃t Hugo de Corndon Riçs
Douplegh de Brenta. Pleḡ Ad de m̃ia sua.

Assize Roll M. }
 1 } 1-2
 32 }

96. The same year, on the Feet of Fines, we have an
entry relating to another purchase by the convent of eight
ferlings of land in Engleburn in the parish of Harberton.

Hec est finat concordia fea in Cuñ Dñi Reḡ ap̃ Exoñ In
c̃astino S̃ce Trinitatis Anñ Regñ Reḡ Heñr fil Reḡ Joñ
vicesimo octavo Corā Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de P̃ston
Joñe Ab̃te de Shyleborñ & Rob̃to de Bello cāpo Justiç

* *Sic. bis.*

† It will be seen that no charter is *before* mentioned.

Itinātib; & aliis dñi Rege fidelib; tūc ibi p̄sentib; In^o Ab̄bem de Buffes̄r que^r & Tho^m de Reyny & Johannā n^x ejus inped de Octo f^oling^o tre cū ptiⁿ in Engeleburū Unde plac̄ Wa^r carte suū fuit in^o eos in eadem cu^r Scit̄ qđ p̄c̄di Tho^m & Johanna recognovūt totā p̄dcām trā cū omib; ptiⁿ suis esse jus ip̄ius Ab̄bis & Eccl̄ie sue de Buffes̄r ut illā q^u idem Abbas & Eccl̄ia p̄dcā hēnt de dono p̄dcōz Tho^m & Jo^he Habend & Tenend eidm Ab̄bi & suc̄c suis & Eccl̄ie sue p̄dcē de p̄dc̄is Tho^m & Johanna & hēdib; ip̄ius Jo^he in lib^oam & ppetuā Elemosinā. Reddendo iñ p annū unū par Cyrothecarū albarū p̄cii sex den^r & sex den^r ad festū s̄ci Mich et faciendo iñ forinsecū s̄vic qđ ad p̄dcām trā ptinet p ōi s̄vicō & exaccōe Et p̄c̄di Tho^m & Jo^ha & l^oedes ip̄i^o Jo^he Warantizabūt p̄dcō Ab̄bi & suc̄c suis & Eccl̄ie sue p̄dcē totā p̄dcām trā cū omnib; ptiⁿ suis in lib^oam & ppetuā elemosinam suā p p̄dcēm s̄vic cont^a ōms hom̄ies inppetuū. Et p h^{ac} recognicōe Wa^r fine & concordia Idem Ab̄bs dedit p̄dc̄is Tho^m & Jo^he sexaginta & decē marcas argenti.—(Pedes Finium Devon. Hen. III. No. 369.)

97. From the collections of Sir William Pole in the British Museum I have gleaned some little information relating to the Abbey, and some of its abbots. The first is dated the Feast of St. Lambert, 1246, and another William, hitherto unmentioned, is named in it.

Wifus Abbas de Bukfast̄r et ejusd. Loci Conven̄t Salu^r No^v Cum aliquando moⁱ esset Placi^r inter nos et Wiffo de S^{to} Stephano de 24 Acris terre in La Dene una pax et concordia facta fuit in Curia Dñi Re^g inter nos et idm [*sic*] Wifum de S^{to} Stephano Maⁿ suū de Dene Ded. Priori et Conven̄t de Plympton nos dictā conces. confir^m. Tes^t Dño Tho: Arch. Tottoⁿ, D^{no} Wiffo de Widworthy et Galfrido de Prideas Mili^t. Galfrido de La Ya, Ro^bto le Peyterin alijsq. Da^t in festo s^{ti} Lamb^{ti} 1246.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

98. In 1247 Howell was abbot, and Durandus, Dr. Oliver says, was probably his successor, and in his time it is likely that those strange proceedings which occurred on the death of Bishop Blondy were investigated, and, as the abbot seems to have taken an important part in the inquiry, and as the inquiry was conducted in the chapter-house at Buckfast, I have thought it well to refer shortly to the matter. Bishop Blondy was consecrated Dec. 1st, 1245. He died 26 Dec.,

1257. He was a prelate of piety and learning, and conscientiously discharged the duty of his high office, but his biographers have confounded him with another of the same name, his opposite in every respect. Soon after his death his enemies traduced his memory and accused him of allowing his servants to forge collations for their personal benefit. This, of course, soon came to the knowledge of his successor, Walter Bronescombe, and on the 19th of March Walter of Loddeswell, the Chancellor, and Richard of Totnes, a notary, appeared before the Bishop and the Abbot of Buckfast in the chapter-house of Buckfast, and confessed to them that on the night of the late Bishop's death they entered his chamber and found several persons engaged in drawing up and signing letters for the disposal of benefices and the appropriation of the effects of the Bishop, who then, if not actually a corpse, was *in extremis*, and that after the parties were fully satisfied of the death of the Bishop many other letters were written and signed. Fuller details of the affair will be found in the extracts from Bishop Bronscombe's Register, given in the Lives of the Bishops by Dr. Oliver.*

99. In 1268 I can add the name of another new abbot, Henry, his name appearing in the following extract:—

A° Regni Regis H. filii Johis 53 Facta fuit hæc concordia inter Henr̄ Abb̄m de Bukfast et ejus[đ] Loci convent̄ et Rich̄ filiū Aluredi de Dodeworthy p̄ eccl̄muni pastura in Mañ de Brent. Test̄ Dn̄o Wiffo Probo [*i.e.* Prou] Jofie de Niveton Jofie de Boyvile Wiffo de Killbury Wiffo de Chiverston Jofie de Davayly Petro de La Ya et mult. alijs.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

100. In the episcopal registers, where we frequently find similar entries, there is a record of Simon being blessed as abbot by the bishop on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1272.

101. The conveyance of the land in Holne parish by Richard Bauzan is said by Dr. Oliver to have been made in the time of this abbot. My impression is that it is of earlier date, but as I before said I have not been able satisfactorily to make out the Bauzan pedigree, and the learned doctor probably, although he does not give any evidence, satisfied himself as to the correctness of his statement.

102. I now come to the entries in the important documents known as the Hundred Rolls, which contain the results of

* Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, pp. 37, 38, and 39

the survey made by special commissioners appointed by Edward I. to ascertain the state of the demesne lands, the revenue of the crown, the various tenures by which lands were held, and so forth.

103. We find from the roll relating to Devon that the property of the Abbey had not much increased since Domesday. Curiously enough Holne, said to have been granted by Richard Bauzan only a year or so before, is mentioned as Sutholn, the gift to the Abbey of Richard Bareyn. The commissioners made their returns, and, as it was necessary for the Court of Exchequer to have in one view such parts of them as affected the crown and its rights, a selection from the fuller returns was made containing the entries relating to these matters. These latter rolls are called extracts, and they are valuable, as the fuller rolls of some counties are altogether lost. Fortunately both the rolls relating to Devon are in existence, and I give here the return of the commissioners, and the extract therefrom as well, relating to the land of Buckfast:—

Rotuli Hundredorum, Edward I. Printed ed. 1812.

Buckfast.

Hoc e' vered'em xij jurator' Hundr'i forins' de Er-my'tone.

Jurati Walt' de Fenton Joh' de la Porte Alvedr' de Ponte Wills de Karswitt Ric de Leg' Joh' de Collaton Ric de Colamor' Rob' de Gudeford Rand' de Bahecumb' Rob' de Wonigwill Walt' de Longeh'am Joh' de Bosco p' sac'ment' suū dict.

It' BATTEKESBURNE HETFELL & ESSA *tenēt fuer' de d'nico coron' de Regb; pdecessorib; Reg' q' nē ē E in capite & tenet m^o abbas & dom^o Bufestie in purā & ppet' elemosinā a q^o t̃pr' ignorāt.* p. 69.

It' abbas & dom^o Bufestr' hnt' furcas in maner' de HETFELL & assis'am servis' ibidm & ap' BATTEKESBUHR a q^o t̃pr' & q^o war' ignorat'. p. 69.

It' BACEKESBURHE HETFELL & ESSA fu'nt de d'nico corone *Extract'.* p̃dec R & tenet modo abbat Bufest'e in pura & ppetuam elemosinā a quo t̃pe ignorant. p. 90.

It' abbas Bufestr' habet furc' in mañio de HETFELL & *Extract'.* ass'am c̃visie ibidē & apud HATTEKESBURH a quo t̃pe & quo waranto ignorant. p. 91.

Vered'em Hundr' de Schefbeare.

Et Abbas de Bufest'a het apud PATICHSTOWE furcas assis'am c̃vis & alias libertates regias & het war' sed de quo Rege ignorant. p. 78.

Extract'.

& Abbas de Buffestria hñt apud PATRICHESTOWE fure' & assias c'visie and alias libertat' regias & habet war' de quo' Rege ignorant. p. 94.

Veredictu' xij
jur' de Hundr's
de Stanburg'.

[Churchtowe.]

It' q' clamant ret'nu vl ext'ctū breuiu & q', tenent placit' de naumeo vetito vl clamant here wreckū mar.

Dicūt qd nuff sed . . . & man'iu de BRENT & man'ia de BUFFESTR' q' sūt abbat' de Buffest' . . . & mañiu de THURESTOWE tenz abbas de Buffest' & hñt furcas & assis' pan' & s'vic & in q' mañio est novu' burg' q' respondet p' se p' vi. m̃ & tenent mcatu die Ven'is & teñet placit' assis' pan., & s'vis q' waranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de his q' hñt libtate p Reg. Angl' concessas.

Dicūt qd abbas de Buffest' clam' here libtate qd q'eti sint de hid' murdriis & aliis q'ib; guldīs quo warranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de pprest'is feis.

Dicūt qd abbas de Buffest' & convent' fecunt pprest'am de qd magno wasto gmunis mora in austle pte de DERTEMORE ad nocumentu' toci' pat'e q' in tepe H. Reg' p'tis d'ni E' Reg' q' nūc est Howaldus abbas de Biffest' and convent' predic' wastu' sibi appropriavūt & teñt & vendūt carbon' t^b & past'as de anno in annū & capiūt inde redd' quo warranto ignorant ad dañpm annuatim xls. p. 79.

It' dicūt qd Rog's Mirabel tenuit t'ram de SCIREDON de d'no Reg' in capit' p' s'jantiam t'iu sagittaz quandocūq' d'ns Rex c'eret in foresta de DERTEMORE q' fec' feloniam p' qd utlagiat' fuit & tuc' p'decam t'ram accidit in man' dñi Reg. H. pat's dñi Reg' Ed q' dedit illam mañro Walto Medico & modo tenz Joh' de Boyvile & Dyonis' ux' sua fil & hñs' p'deci Walti & pteā duo ferling' t're in KYNGDON p'tin p'dece s'ganc de SCIREDON alienata est de novo tepe isti' Reg' p' Nichm de Kyngdon libe tenent' p'dece t're de KYNGDON q' dedit illam abbat' & convent' de Buffestre & val; p' ann' x sol'. p. 79.

Veredictu' Hundri' de Teyngebrugg'.

Dicūt & q' mañia de Kingdon Sekiredon & Hokneton fu'unt in manu' dñi R. H. pat's dñi Reg' nūc tanq^a eschaet' sua p' fellon' cujsdam felonis Rog'i Mirabel & illa mañia dedit Walto de Skiredon p' s'vic' iij^s ad festū Sci Michis & tūm sagittaz q'ndo dñs R volūit venare in forestā de DERTEMORE. Que qd mañia p mortem p'dei Walti decendebant cuidam Dionis' filie sue q'am Johnes de Boyvile ht in ux' & idm tenent mañia p'dicta mañia de dño R p' s'vic p'dem excepto uno ferlingo t're q' abbas Buffestr' m^o tenz p'

alienaçone Nichi de Kingdon tenent^t dei Johnis de Boyvile q^m fec' eidm abbtⁱ & valent mañia p̃dicta p' annu xl^s unde KINGDON valet viijs. p. 81.

D' hiis qui Clam' returnu' vel extract' breuiu' &c.

Dnt qđ qđ Hugo de Ferrar' & Wiffrs de Chiv'ston apud Hund' de Thurleston, Gilbo de Cnovitt Lodeswell Abbas de Buffestria Stauburg' apud BRENT & BUFFESTR' Johes de Boyvill apud Sciredon Extract. prior de Plimton apud DEN Abbas de Sco Donmel' apud RASTRIWE Nich^s fil Martini apud DERLINGTON Rog's de Mules apud DUPEFORD et Johēs de Besillis apud ALFINGTON hūt furc' & assisas c'visie set [sed?] nesciūt quo waranto. It' Abbas Buffest'ie in man'io de Churestorwe habet fur' et assias panis & c'visie in quo man'io est novo burg' qui respondit p' se p' vj jur' & tenēt m'cutu die Venis & hnt assias panis & c'visie s; nesciūt quo waranto. p. 91.

It de hiis qui h'nt libertate &c.

D'nt q'd abbas Buffestrie clam' h're lib' qđ quiet' est de Extract. hidag' murdriis & aliis comūib; gildis s; nesciūt quo war' & man'iu de DERTIGTON et Dupeford quiet' sint d'coib; gildis & de turno vic' s; nesciūt quo war'. Et sei^d q'd Nichs fil Martini tenet man'iu de DERTIGTON Rog's de Mules man'iu de DUPEFORD & Gilb' de Conevill man'iu de LODESWELL. p. 91.

It de hiis qui de novo appropriav'int chac' &c.

Dnt qđ man'ia de DUPEFORD DERLINGTON and L clam' h're warennā & hut s; a quo tpe vl quo waranto ignorant.

D'nt q'd abbas de Buffestria & convent' fec'int purpresturā de quoda' magno vasto comun' more in australi p'te de DERTEMORE ad nocumentu' totius patrie q' in t'pe H. Reg' p'ris d'ni Reg' nūc (nup?) Hewaldus abbas Buffestrie & convent' p'dcs vastū sibi appropriav'ut & tenēt & vendūt carbonēs turbas & pasturas de anno in annu & capiunt inde redd quo waranto ignorāt ad dapnū annuali XL. sol. p. 91. (Sie).

Hund' de Colrig'.

D' feodis dni' Reg' & tenentib; ejus &c.

D'nt q^d Rog's de Valle Torta tenuit baronium de Hurberton cū membr' de d'no Rege in capite p' s'viciū duoꝝ militu' ad bellū quando dñs Rex h'uit necesse v'l q^atuor armigeru' & eadem baronia est nūc in manu d'ni Reg' p' morte d'ei Rog'i de qua baronia Abbas de Bufest'a tenet SUTHOLN p' donū

Rici' Bareyn qui feoffat' fuit de baronia de Hurberton et dedit eide abbati t'pe H. Reg' p'ris dñi R' nūc xl. q'nto.

It d'nt q'd abbas de Bufest'a tenet centu' acr' bosci apud Sutholn in man'io de Huberton quē boscū elemosinavit Rads de Valle Torta fra't dñi Rog'i nuper defuncti d'co abb'ti t'pe ejusde' H. Reg' p'ris dñi R. nuc XL. sōdo. p. 89.

104. In consequence of the returns of the commissioners it is supposed that the statute of Gloucester was enacted, and various holders of land were called upon to answer "Quo Warranto" such things had or had not been done, and in the Rolls of the Pleadings in answer we find that the Abbot of Buckfast was called upon to defend the then possessions of the house, inasmuch as he claimed to have a view of frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, and free warren, and a gallows in Buckfast, Churstow, Heathfield, and Batteburg. The abbot by his attorney pleaded that he claimed no free warren, and that as to the gallows he produced the deed of Richard I., which gave him the rights he exercised, and as to the other matters he pleaded that the crown had no right to question him, for the places where they were exercised were within the precincts of the hundred of Roger de Moles and Richard, the Lords of the Manors of Stanborough and Ermington respectively. On behalf of the King it was alleged in reply, that privileges of that kind especially pertained to the King, and, as the abbot showed no warrant from the crown, judgment was demanded on its behalf. As far as I know there is no account of the termination of the case, which was tried at Exeter. It frequently happened that proceedings, up to a certain point, were carried on, and then dropped, either because the King's advisers knew they had a bad case, or because it was not thought worth while to disturb the holders, or, which perhaps happened as frequently as either of the others, that unmolested possession was retained by judicious bribes.

At Exeter.
Octave of St.
Martin.
9.10 Ed. I.
A.D. 1281.

Abbas Buffestř suñ fuit ad respondñ dño Regi de pto quo Wař clañ hñe visum fñci pleğ emend aśs panis & cvis fñcte & furč in Buffestř Thorestowe Hecfeld & Batteberğ & libam Warenñ in dñicis tris suis ibidm sine licenč etc.

Et Abbas p atorñ suū veñ Et quo ad libam warenñ dič qđ nullam warenñ clañ in pđcis viñ Et quo ad furč dič qđ dñs Ričs Rex concessit ei Infangenethef & Itfangenethef in omib; pđcis viñ p cartam suam qam pft & hoc idm testat Iō inde sine die Et quo ad visum fñci pleğ emend aśs panis & cvis

ſete in Buffeſtī & Thoreſtowe diſc qđ ſunt infra peinctum Hundrī Rogi de Moeles de Stanberwe Et quo ad Hecfeld & Battebergh diſc qđ ſunt inf^a p̄cinctū Hundrī Riči fiſ Stephi de Ermington in quibus Hundr nich poſ accēſce dño Regi Et pet juđm.

Here, in the later entry mentioned below, follows: "Et petit Juđm ſi dñs Rex accōem heat ad p̄dcas libtates petendas que ſunt in alienis Hundrīs."

Et Wiſſs de Gyſelh^m qui ſequit^r etc. Diſc qđ huj^o mod libtates ſpali^o ptinent ad Coroñ dñi Reġ Et deſiſc nullū aliud oſend^t waī Io ad juđm.

Dies dat^o eſt coram dño Rege a die Paſch in unū menſem ubicūq, etc. [de audo Judo etc Et Abbas po lo ſuo Walſm de ffyrſedoñ, added on the Roll in the note.]

	M	} Memb. 20 d.
Assize Roll. Devon	1 34	

A ſimilar entry in the Assize Roll	M	} 3 on memb. 37,
	1 33	

with, here and there, a trifling variation in the Record. The names of places are written: "in Buffeſtre Thureſcowe Hetfeld & Batteburg & libam warennam in dñicis ſuis ibidem ſine licencia etc." This laſt-mentioned entry will alſo be found in the Placita Quo Waranto. ed. Record Com. fol. 1818, p. 168.

105. Of Robert, who was confirmed abbot in 1280, we have nothing to record. He did not, I think, continue abbot long, for I have found that Peter, whom Oliver mentions as occurring in 1306, was abbot at leaſt as early as 1290, and his name appears again in 1295-6, as will be ſeen from the following extracts:—

A^o Regis E. 19, facta convenc. inter Petrū Aſtem de Buckfaſtre et ejusd Loci convenč ex vna pte et Johe de Hubernford ex alř. p terra in Brenta. Teſt. Wiſſo de Kilberry Wiſſo de Boyvill. P. 9. (P. 381.)

Convencio facta 24 E. inter Petr. Abb. de Buckfaſt^r etc. et Johm Welbrok p ęra in Brenta. Teſt. Pħo de Boterford, Heñ le Norreis, Huġ de Corndon, Ričo de la Forde, Ričo de la Forde, Ričo de Hubernford, 24 E. 1, p. 10. (Additional MSS. Brit. Muſ. 28,649, p. 380.)

106. In Abbot Peter's time the Survey for the Taxation of Pope Nicholas was taken. In 1288 this Pope gave to Edward I. the tenth of all the revenues of the churches in England,

Scotland, and Ireland, in aid of the war in the Holy Land. The survey was not made till 1291 and 1292, as the King did not immediately avail himself of the benevolence of the Church. The entries relating to this abbey are as follows:—

<i>Decanat' de Cadebur.</i>	Taxatio.	Decima.
Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecclia de Donne	2 0 0	0 4 0

<i>Decanatus de Chamlegh.</i>		
Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecclia de Sele	2 13 4	0 5 4

<i>Decanatus de Totton.</i>		
Ecclia de Brenta	6 13 4	0 13 4
Vicar' de eadem	1 10 0	non ex
Ecclia de Birstestr'	5 6 8	0 10 8
Vicar' de eadem	1 0 0	non ex

<i>Decanat' de Wodleg.</i>		
Pens' alibi { Abbas Bufestr' p'cipit de }	0 13 4	0 1 4
bñfic { Ecclia de Thurstonde* }		

<i>Archidiaconat' Totton'.</i>		
Abbas Bufr' hēt { Maniū de Brent q'd tax' .	9 15 4	
{ Maniū de Northon † q'd tax' .	6 6 8	
{ Apud Donfestr' ‡ q'd tax' .	3 14 4	
{ Apud Hedfelle § q'd tax' .	4 8 0	
{ Apud Bankesburgh q'd tax' .	2 13 0	
{ Apud Bodrikestun ¶ q'd tax' .	2 4 8	
{ Apud Sele q'd tax' .	2 9 4	
{ Apud Dymm' ** q'd tax' .	3 10 0	
{ Apud Trisma q'd tax' .	1 15 8	
{ Apud Robrokand Hyndon q'd tax' .	0 8 0	
Sma	37 5 0	
Dec'	3 14 6	

Taxatio Ecclesiastica, P. Nicholai, pp. 144, 146, 149, 151-153, fol. 1802.

107. In 1297, April 8, Edward I. visited the Abbey, probably on his way to Plympton Priory. He was in Devonshire fourteen years before, and spent some time at Exeter with Queen Eleanor, and the Court kept Yule-tide in the Bishop's palace.

108. Abbot Peter was one of the witnesses to a deed with the Abbot of Tavistock and the Priors of Plympton and

* Churchstow.

† Notone.

‡ Buckfastleigh.

§ Heathfield.

|| Batisborough.

¶ Petrockstowe.

** Donne.

Totnes, which was an undertaking by the Burgesses of Ashburton to provide a maintenance for a priest and necessities for divine worship for the Chapel of St. Laurence, at Ashburton. A transcript of this deed will be found in the Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, by Dr. Oliver, from the Registers of Bishop Stapledon, p. 69. Robert, Stephen, and John de Churstowe succeeded Peter, 1 Aug. 1316; 24 June, 1330; and 1 Nov. 1332. I have not found a single entry relating to acquisition of land, disputes leading to legal proceedings, or to any event in the history of the Abbey during the time of these three abbots.

109. William Giffard was confirmed 6th June, 1333, his predecessor having been abbot for only about eight months. He seems to have been more than once involved in controversy as to the rights of his Abbey. I have not been able to trace in the Year Books the particulars of the dispute between him and the Stoners, the then Lords of the Hundred and Manor of Ermington, mentioned by Dr. Oliver; and I have in other cases been unable to verify the learned doctor's references to public records, which in two or three instances I particularly regret.

110. On the death of William Giffard early in 1349, Philip was admitted, 21 May, 1349, and in the following year he obtained from the King, a grant to his Abbey of a weekly market at Buckfastleigh, and a yearly fair at Brent, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on the feast of St. Michael and the two preceding days, to be held on Brent Down. I believe this fair is now represented by the Brent September fair. How long the Buckfastleigh weekly market continued I do not know, but an unsuccessful attempt to revive it was made early in this century.

GRANT TO THE ABBEY OF BUCASTE OF A WEEKLY MARKET
AT BUCKFASTLEIGH AND OF A YEARLY FAIR AT BRENT.

R^e eisdem* sañm. Sciatis nos de gra nra spali concessisse Pro abb'e et
 ⁊ hac carta nra confirmasse diteis nob in xpo Abbi ⁊ Conventui conuentu de
 de Bucfast in Coñ Devoñ qđ ipi ⁊ successores sui imppetuū Bucfast.
 heant vnū meatū singlis septimanis p diem Martis apud
 Bucfastenlegh ⁊ vnam feriam singlis annis apud Brente in
 quadam placea vocata Brentedoune p tres dies duraturam
 videt in die sei Michis in mense Septembꝛ ⁊ p duos dies pꝛ
 ꝑcedentes nisi meatū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocuentū

* Archiep'is Ep'is Ducib' Comitib' Baronibus Justic' vice commitib' prepositis Ministris et om'ibu' Ball's et fidelib' suis.

vicinoꝝ m̃catoꝝ ⁊ vicinaꝝ feriaꝝ Quare volum⁹ ⁊ fermit
 ꝑcipim⁹ ꝑ nob⁹ ⁊ heredib⁹ ñris qđ ꝑdci Abbas ⁊ Conventus ⁊
 successores sui imppetuū h̃cant d̃ca m̃catū ⁊ feriam apud
 loca ꝑdca cum om̃ib⁹ lib̃tatib⁹ ⁊ lib̃is consuetudinib⁹ ad
 huiusmodi m̃catū ⁊ feriam ꝑtinentib⁹ Nisi m̃catū illud ⁊ feria
 illa sint ad nocumentū vicinoꝝ m̃catoꝝ ⁊ vicinaꝝ feriaꝝ sicut
 ꝑd̃em est. Hiis testib⁹ veñabilib⁹ ꝑrib⁹ J. Archieꝑo Eboꝝ
 Angl̃ Primate Cancellario ñro W. Eꝑo Wyntoñ Thes̃ ñro
 Henr̃ Duce Lancast̃r Wiffo de Bohun Norht ⁊ Thoma de
 Bello Campo Wampo Warr̃ Comitib⁹ Bartho de Burgherssh
 seniore Johe de Grey de Retherfeld Senescallo hospicij ñri
 ⁊ aliis. Dať ꝑ manū ñram apud Wyndesore xxiiij die Aprilis.
 ꝑ ipm Regē nunč Wiffo Mugge.

(Charter Roll 25 to 27 Edw. III. m. 7.)

111. Philip was not abbot long. He was succeeded by Robert Simons, whose name I find frequently occurring in legal documents for nearly forty years. As early as 1358 he is mentioned, and as late as 1393. Whether it is that he was particularly litigious, or that his predecessors had been lax in their care of the rights of the Abbey, I do not know, but, besides the case of the Abbey against the Dean and Chapter of Exeter with reference to the fishery of the Dart,* I have found references to several other cases in the Assize and De Banco Rolls, some of which I give.

112. The first relates to a claim made against the abbot by Richard Avery, who complains that on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Dionysius in the 30th year of Edward III., the Abbot *vi et armis*, at Trusham, carried off the goods and chattels of the said Richard, labour horses [*jumenta*], oxen, cows, heifers, calves, pigs, and sheep, besides corn, hay, straw, and other things, and alleged that he was injured to the extent of £100. The abbot in person stated, in reply to the charge, that he ought not to be called upon to answer, inasmuch as Richard Avery was his villein, belonging to the Manor of Trusham, the property of his church of the Blessed Mary of Buckfast, and sought judgment accordingly. Richard said that he was a free man and not a villein, but the jury upon their oaths were satisfied that poor Richard was *nativus*, and the abbot had judgment. This document therefore is valuable, showing that at this time, 1358, the villein had no rights, at all events against the lord of the soil. Professor Stubbs eloquently describes the position of the *nativus* after the Con-

* Oliver's Monasticon, p. 371.

quest, and shows that, although it may seem a hard one to us at this time, it had many advantages. "Under a fairly good lord, under a monastery or a college, the villein enjoyed immunities and securities that might be envied by his superiors; he had a ready tribunal for his wrongs, a voice in the management of his village; he might with a little contrivance redeem his children and start them in a higher state of life. His lord had a peremptory claim on his earnings, but his lord had a lord, whose claims on him were as irresistible, if not as legally binding. He was excluded from juries and assizes touching property, but by that exemption he was freed from the risk of engaging in quarrels in which he would be crushed without pity by the more powerful neighbour against whom he might have to testify. If he was without political rights, so were also the great majority of his superiors."*

Robtus Simoñ Abbas de Buckfestre attachus fuit ad res-pondendū Rīcho Averay de pñto t^{nsgr} p billam Et unde idem Ricūs in ppria psona sua quer^a qđ die Jovis p^x post fm̄ scī Dionis anno regni Regē E' nunc Anglⁱ tricesimo vi tⁱ armis videl^t glad^t t^c apud Trussume bona tⁱ catalla ipsius Rici scil^t tria Jumenta p^{cii} quadraginta solidoz sex boves p^{cii} quatuor libraz quatuor vaccas p^{cii} quadraginta solidorum duas Juventas p^{cii} sexdecim solidoz duos bovetos p^{cii} dī m^{rc} tres vitulos p^{cii} sex solidoz quinque porcos p^{cii} q^{ndecim} solidoz nonaginta bidentes p^{cii} sex librⁱ tⁱ sexdecim solidorum cepit tⁱ abduxit tⁱ quinqⁱ q^{arta} fr septem quartia siligis quatuor quartia avenⁱ duodecim trusses de feno sexaginta trusses stramis quatuor coffr unā carucā tⁱ ij h^{cias} de ferro tⁱ viginti clayes pⁱ faldⁱ ad valenciam decem libraz cepit tⁱ asportavit cont^a pacem t^c. unde dicit qđ detioratus est tⁱ dampnū hēt ad valenciam centū libraz. Et inde pducit sectam.

Et p^{dcus} Robtus Abbas in pp^a psona sua venit tⁱ dicit qđ p^{dcus} Ricūs responde^r non debet quia dicit qđ idem Ricus est nativus ipsius Abb^{tis} de Mañia suo de Trussume Et idem Abbas tⁱ p^{decessores} sui Abb^{tes} loci p^{dc}i sc^{iti} fuerunt de ipso Rīcho tⁱ antecessoribus suis ut de nativis suis Mañii sui p^{dc}i de jure eccl^e sue be Marie de Bokfast tⁱ petit judiciū etc. Et p^{dcus} Ricūs dicit qđ ipse est liber homo tⁱ libe condicōis tⁱ non nativus ipsius Abb^{tis} put idem Abbas vsus eū p^{titando} allegat tⁱ hoc petit qđ inquirat^r p^riam. Et p^{dcus} Robtus Abbas similiter. I'o pre^c est vi^c qđ venire fa^c coram p^{fatis} Justicⁱ hic die M^o eu^r in prima septiā quadregesime xxiii^{or} tam milites etc. Et qui nec etc. ad recogñⁱ t^c. Quia tam t^c. idem dies datus

At Exeter.
32 Ed. III.
Sept. 1358.

* Stubbs, Const. Hist. vol. i. p. 430.

est p̄tibus p̄d̄c̄is etc. Ad quem diem coram Justiċ hic veñ p̄tes
p̄d̄c̄e in p̄priis p̄sonis suis Et Juñ veñ qui de consensu p̄d̄c̄oꝝ
Riċa Averay ⁊ Rob̄ti Simoñ Abb̄tis ad hoc etei triati ⁊ Juñ
dicunt sup̄ sac̄m suum qđ p̄d̄c̄us Riċus Averay est nativus
ĩpius Rob̄ti Simoñ Abb̄tis de mañio suo p̄d̄c̄o put idem Abbas
sup̄ius allegat. I'o cons̄ est qđ p̄d̄c̄us Riċus nichil capet p̄
billā suā set sit in m̄ia p̄ injusta quereñ sua Et p̄d̄c̄us Rob̄tus
Abbas quietus sine die.

M
Assize Roll. 1 } 8 Memb. 4^d. Devon.
34 }

113. In 1364, in the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, we have an order for the delivery of a tun of wine to the Abbot of Buckfast. The Carmelites of Plymouth at the same time obtained five tuns. I have printed this elsewhere.*

114. In 1366 there was a dispute with the Vicar of Harberton, and in 1367 the abbot had occasion to take proceedings against John Prestecote and Matthew Kelly, who had destroyed trees to the value of ten pounds.

Devon. Dies datus est Ab̄bi de Buckfast̄ queñ p̄ Joñem Wonard
aīt suum ⁊ Galf̄ro vicañ ecclie de Hubertoñ p̄ Joñem Wilby
aīt suū de p̄rito t̄nsḡr hic a die s̄c̄e Trinitat̄ in xv dies p̄ce
pciū sine essoñ ꝑc. (De Banco Roll, 41 Edward III. Hilary,
m. 424.)

Devon. Abbas de Bukfast p̄ Joñem Prestecote attorñ suū oꝑ se
iiij^{to} die vsus Riċm Assheleḡh ⁊ Matheū Kellyḡh de p̄rito
quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ĩpius Abb̄is ad valenċ decē libraz
apud Bukfast nup̄ crescent̄ combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia
ꝑc. Et ĩpi non veñ et p̄d̄c̄us Riċus fuit attach̄ p̄ Joñem Ude ⁊
Joñem Hert I'o ĩpi in m̄ia Et p̄c̄ est viċ qđ dist̄r eum p̄ omnes
ꝑras ꝑc. et qđ de excitibz ꝑc. Et qđ heat corpus eius hic a die
Pasehe in tres sept̄ias p̄ Justiċ ꝑc. et de p̄d̄c̄o Matheo mand̄
viċ qđ nichil het ꝑc. I'o p̄c̄ est viċ qđ cap̄ eum si ꝑc. et salvo
ꝑc. Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic ad p̄fatum ĩmiñ ꝑc. (De
Banco Roll, Hilary, 42 Edward III. m. 163 d.)

115. The next document is from Rymer's *Fœdera*. It must not be supposed that John Beaumont was the Abbot of Buckfast in 1372. Doubtless this proclamation was issued in the time of trouble following the victory of the Spaniards over the English off Rochelle, when the Earl of Pembroke, the son-in-law of the King, was taken prisoner.

* Ecclesiastical Hist. Old Plymouth, Appendix, p. 88.

DE HOMINIBUS AD ARMA IN COMITATU DEVON' ARRAIANDIS.

A.D. 1372. } Rex venerabili in Christo patri Thomæ,
 46 Edw. III. } eadem gratia episcopo Exon' ac dilectis
 Rot. Franc. } et fidelibus suis Hugoni de Courtenay
 46 Edw. III. m. 27, } comiti Devon', Johanni de Cheverston,
 in Turr' Lond. } Theobaldi Greneville, Ricardo de Stapuldon,
 Johanni Beaumond abbati de Bukfast, Johanni Daumarle,
 Willielmo de Bykebury, et Martino Ferrers, salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris plenius confidentes, assignavimus vos, conjunctim et divisim, ad omnes homines defensabiles comitatûs Devon', infra libertates et extra, exceptis nominibus, qui nobiscum in obsequium nostrum sunt profecturi, cum omni festatione arrairi, et ipsos, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suas, armis competentibus muniri, faciendum: et ad ipsos, sic arraiatos et numitos, videlicet, illos qui terras vel tenementa juxta costeram maris habent, ad morandum super eisdem terris continuè cum totâ familiâ suâ, et alios, terras et tenementa super costeram prædictam non habentes, juxta præmunitionem vestram, et cujuslibet vestrum ad costeram prædictam quociens necesse fuerit, et periculum aliquod iminuerit, viis et modis quibus melius expedire videritis, venire compellendum, ibidem quamdiu indignerit super salvâ custodiâ terræ maritimæ continuè moraturos, ad resistendum malitiæ inimicorum nostrorum, si qui regnum nostrum invadere præsumpserint.

Et ad omnes illos, quos in hac parte contrarios inveneritis seu rebelles, arestandum, et prisonis nostris mancipandum, in eisdem moraturos, quousque de eorum punitione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.

Et ideò vobis et cuilibet vestrûm districtiùs quo poterimus, mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod circa præmissa, omnibus aliis prætermis, cum omni diligentia et solitudine quibus poteritis, effectualiter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exequamini in formâ prædictâ: et vos ipsi et qualibet vestrûm ad terras et tenementa vestra, costeræ prædictæ propinquiora, cum omni festinatione vos trahatis, ibidem super salvâ custodiâ terræ maritimæ, cum totâ familiâ vestrâ continuè moraturi.

Damus autem vicecomiti nostro comitatûs prædicti, ac universis et singulis aliis fidelibus nostris comitatûs prædicti, tam infra libertates quam extra, tenore præsentium in mandatis, quod vobis, et cuilibet vestrûm in præmissis

pareant, obediant et intendant, quociens et quando per vos, seu aliquem vestrum, super hoc ex parte nostra fuerint præmuniti.

In cujus,

Teste Rege, apud Westm' xx die Julii

Per ipsum Regem et consilium.

[Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 2, p. 956, ed. 1830.]

116. In the Year Book, 50 Edward III. 1375, is mentioned the case of the Abbot of Bukfast *versus* the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, John Wyllyot, and Robert Davy [see ff. 10b and 11], and in the *Liber Assisarum*, 47 Edw. III., the Dean and Chapter of Exeter and John Wiliot, clerk, were attached to answer to Robert, abbot of Bukfast, of the plea, “quare ipsi cum Thomas Bail de Staverton, etc. injuste & sine iudicio levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Staverton ad nocument' liberi ten' sui in Bukfast post primam, &c.” The abbot used to take fish to the value of 40*l.* per annum, and now cannot take more than to the value of 10*s.* a-year. Arguments upon verbal omissions and technicalities followed, but nothing apparently was done. The last words are “Et sur ceo adjornatur.”

117. The following relate probably to the same matter, and are taken from the De Banco Roll :—

Devon. Jur^a in^l Abbem de Bukfast que^ret Ro^{btm} Sumpter Decanū ecclie beati Petri Exonⁱ et Capitulum eiusdē ecclie et Johē Wyllet clericum de eo si p^rdeus Abbas pendente b^ri suo vsus ipos Decanū et Capitulū et Johē impetrato supponendo qd ipi siñl cum Thoma Baillyf de Stavtoñ iniuste et sine indiço levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Stavtoñ ad nocumentū libi teñ ipius Abbis in Bukfast pstravit gurgitem p^rdem p quod idem Abbas b^re suū vltius vsus p^rdem Johē manutenere non debet sicut idem Johes dicit vel non sicut p^rdeus Abbas dicit Et eciam si die impetraçois b^ris p^rdei Abbis sciñt decimo die No^v anno regni Regis nunc Ang^t quadragesimo p^rdei Decanus et Capitulū fuerunt tenentes vt de libo teñ soli in Stavtoñ vbi supponit^r nocumentū p^rdem fieri ad nocumentū libi teñ p^rdei Abbis in Bukfast p qd ipi vt tenentes soli illius ad excepçoem allegand in Cassaçoem b^ris p^rdei admitti debeant sicut ijdem Decanus et Capitulū Dicunt vel non Immo p^rdeo die impetraçois b^ris p^rfañ Johes Willyet fuit tenens eiusdem soli vt de libo teñ sicut p^rdeus Abbas dicit ponit^r in resp^cm hic vsq. a die Pasche in xv dies nisi Justiç dñi Regis ad assis in coñ p^rdeo capiend assign^r p formā statuti etc. die M^ocu^r p^rx post fm

sci Mathie Apli apud Exon prius veniunt p defeu Juṛ quia nullus veñ. I'o viç heat corpa etc.—(De Banco Roll, 48 Edw. III., Hilary m. 169 d.)

Jur^a int Joḥem Welyet queṛ ⁊ Robtm Abḥem de Bukfast Devon.
 ⁊ fratrē Joḥem Skyredoñ frēm Radm Middelworthy frēm
 Robm Cok* ⁊ frēm Walterum Morchard cōmonač eiusdē
 Abḥis de pñto t^{nsgr} ponit^u in respectū hic vsq; a die Pasche
 in tres septias p Justiç nisi Justiç dñi Reḡ ad assias in cōñ
 pñco capiend assign p formā statuti etc. die Mercuṛ pñ post
 festū scī Mathie Apli apud Exon prius veniunt p def^u Juṛ
 quia nullus veñ. I'o viç heat corpa etc. Ad quē diē veñ ptes
 etc. Et viç non mis bře. I'o Jur^a pñca ponit^u in respēm hic
 vsq; a die scē Trinitatis in xv dies p def^u Juṛ quia nullus
 veñ. I'o viç heat corpa ⁊c. Ad quē diē * * *

* * * * *

Further put in respite to Michaelmas, then to Hilary.
 (Apparently here the Record stops, but the writing is so bad,
 small, and close, that it is difficult to say positively).—*Ibid.*
 m. 263.

118. In 1377 we again find Abbot Robert in legal mire,
 prosecuting James Audeley for interfering with the river
 Dart and the fishery at Dartington, Staverton, and Little
 Hempston. No decision upon the case can be found. It is
 repeated *de novo* in subsequent Rolls.

Jacobus de Audele Chivaler suñ fuit ad respondend Robto Devon
 Abḥti de Bukfast de pñto quare ipe injuste ⁊ sine judicio
 levavit sex gurgites in Dertyngton Staverton ⁊ Hemmeston
 Arondel ad nocumentū libi teñ ipius Abḥtis in Bukfast ⁊
 Ayshperton post p^m tē Et unde idem Abbas p Thomam
 Spyrweye attorn suū diç qđ ubi idem Abbas hiet ⁊ here debet
 ipeq ⁊ omēs pdecessores sui Abḥtes loci pñci a tempe quo non
 extat memoria huerunt in villis de Bukfast ⁊ Ayshperton in
 quadam aqua vocata Derte quendam gurgitem de quo quidem
 gurgite pñca aqua de Derte currit usq; ad pñcas villas de
 Dertyngton Staverton Hemmeston Arondel ⁊ a pñcis villis
 usq; ad altum mare extra portum de Dertemouthe de quo
 gurgite idem Abbas here debet ipeq ⁊ omēs pdecessores sui
 Abḥtes ejusdem loci a tempe cuj^o cont^u rii memoria non existit
 huerunt quandam aperturam latitudinis sex pedū in aqua

Elsewhere (in previous Rolls) *Cooke*.

pd̄ca in medio majoris cursus ⁊ pfunditaꝝ ejusdem aque in omibꝫ locis ⁊ dñiis intꝫ pd̄cas villas de Bukfast ⁊ Ayshperton ⁊ altū mare extra portū pd̄cū ex quacumqꝫ pte ubi majorē cursū ⁊ pfunditaꝝ ejusdem aque in alneo suo fore contigit p quam quidem apturam salmones trutes peles ⁊ alii pisces maris natate solebant ⁊ potuerunt ab alto mari extra portū pd̄cū usqꝫ ad gurgitē ip̄ius Abb̄tis supꝫd̄cam pd̄cū Jacobus levavit pd̄cōs sex gurgites ex tꝫnsꝫso ejusdem Aque ⁊ pd̄cē apture in eadem aqua de Derte in pd̄cīs villis de Dertyngton Staverton ⁊ Hemmeston Arondel intꝫ gurgitē ip̄ius Abb̄tis pd̄cū ⁊ altū mare ⁊ portū supꝫd̄cū p quos quidem gurgites in eisdem villis de Dertyngton Staverton ⁊ Hemmeston Arondel sic levaꝝ aptura pd̄ca est obstructa ita qđ pisces ꝛc natate non possunt ab alto mari usqꝫ ad gurgitem ip̄ius Abb̄tis pd̄cū sicut solebant p quod ubi ipe Abbas solebat ⁊ potuit cape pisces in gurgite suo pd̄cō ad valenciam quadraginta librarꝫ p annū ante levacōem ⁊ obstruccōem supꝫd̄cas ⁊ modo non potest cape pisces nisi ad valenꝛ decem solidozꝫ p annū et sic ad nocumentū etc. unde diꝛ qđ deteꝛ est ⁊ dampnū fiet ad valenꝛ mille librarꝫ Et inde pduꝛ sectam etc.

Et pd̄cū Jacobus p Joñem Bozoun aꝛꝛ suū veñ Et peꝛ inde visū heat ⁊ Dies datus est eis hic a die sꝫi Michis in xv dies p Justiꝛ Et infim ꝛc.

De Banco Roll, Trinity,
Ric. II. m. 210.

119. In 1377 a brief somewhat similar to the one before mentioned (par. 115) from the King and his Council, is directed among others to the Abbot of Buckfast.

DE MORA FACIENDA, SUPER INVASIONE GALLICORUM.

A.D. 1377.	}	Rex venerabili in Christo patri Th. eadem
51 Edw. III.		gratiā episcopo Exoniæ, salutem. Quia
Rot. Clans.	}	pro certo intelleximus quod inimici nostri
51 Edw. III. m. 8. in Turr. Lond.		Franciæ, et alii sibi adhærentes, magnam multitudinem navium gallarum, et barge- arum, cum hominibus ad arma et armatis, congregârunt, et infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, ad citiūs quo poterunt, ap- plicare, et nos, et dictum regnum nostrum, ac totam linguam Anglicanam destruere et delere proponunt, nisi eorum malitiæ manu fortī resistatur :

Nos volentes hujusmodi dampnis et periculis, quæ nobis et dicto regno nostro, ex subitis dictorum inimicorum nostrorum aggressibus evenire possent præcavere, vobis, districtius quo

poterimus, firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod vos, cum omni festinatione, ad terras et tenementa vestra, villæ de Dertmouth propinquius adjacentia, personaliter divertatis, ibidem, cum hominibus vestris, et tota familia vestra, fortiori modo quo poteritis, super defensione villæ prædictæ, et partium adjacentium, contra hostiles aggressus, continue moraturi.

Et homines et tenentes vestros ibidem, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suos, arraiari, et moram continuam ibidem, fortiori modo quo poterunt, hujusmodi periculis iminentibus, facere, et ipsos ad hoc celeriter faciendum, per distractiones bonorum et catallorum suorum, et alios vias et modos quibus poteritis, compelli et distringi faciatis indilatè; et hoc, sub periculo quod incumbit, nullatenus omittatis.

Teste Rege, apud West'm xiv die Maii. Per ipsum Regem et consilium. (Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii., part 2, p. 1078, ed. 1830.

120. In the following extract, 1378, the abbot seeks to recover from John Suddon and Margaret his wife a messuage and land in Petrockstowe, which Robert Goding held of William Giffard, the former abbot, and which the then abbot claimed, as reverting to the Abbey on the death of Goding.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfast petit vsus Johem Suddon & Margiam uxem ejus unū ferlingū tre & tres acras pti cū ptiñ in Petrokystowe que Robtus Godyng^o tenuit de Wiffo Giffard nup Abbe de Bukfast pdecessore nunc Abbis et que ad ipm nunc Abbem revti debent tanq^m escaeta sua eo qđ pdcus Robtus Godyng^o obiit sine her^e &c. Et unde idem Abbas p Thomā Spirwey aff suū dicit qđ pdcus Robtus Godyng^o fuit scit^o de teñ pdcis cū ptiñ in dnico suo ut de feodo & Jure tempe pacis tempe dñi E nup Reg Angt Avi dñi Regē nunc capiend inde explec ad valenc &c. & ea tenuit de pdco Wiffo pdco &c. p homag & fidelit & scutagiū dñi Regē cū accederit ad quadraginta solidos decem solid qñ ad plus plus qñ ad minus minus &c. & p svicia sex solidoz p annū ad quatuor anni tmos principales solvend, videt ad festa scī Michis Nataf Dñi Pasch & Nataf scī Johis Bap de quib; sviciis idem pdecessor &c., fuit scit^o ut in jure ecclie sue scē Marie de Bukfast [blank] p manus pdci Robti Godyng ut p manus veri tenentis sui videt de pdcis homag & fidelit ut de feodo & Jur & de pdco redditu in dnico suo ut de feod o & Jure Et que ad pdcm nunc Abbem reverti debent tanq^m eschaeta sua eo

Devon.

memb. 289 d.

qđ etc. Et inde pducit sectā etc. Et pđci Joñes 7 Margeria p Joñem Copleston aťf suū veñ Et defend Jus suū quando etc. Et dicunt qđ ipi nichil hent in teñ pđcis nisi ex dimissione Joñis Hopere ad vitā ipoꝝ Joñis Suddoñ 7 Margie tantū revsione inde ad pđcm Joñem Hopere 7 beř suos spectante sine quo non possunt pđco Abbī inde respondere 7 petunt auxiliū de ipo Joñe Hopere heant eū hic in Crastino sđi Martini etc. Idem dies dat^o est pđcis ptibꝫ p attorñ suos pđcos hic 7c. ad quē diem pđcus Joñes Hoper suū fecit se essoñ de malo veniend^o vsus pđcm Abbem 7 de pđco pñto et huit inde diē p Essoñ suū hic ad hunc diē scīt a die Pasche in tres septias extunc pñ seqñ put patet roflo Essoñ sexto Idem dies dat^o fuit ptibꝫ pđcis hic 7c. Et modo ad hunc diē veñ tam ptes pđce p attorñ suos pđcos q^m pđcus Joñes Hoper p Joñem Copleston attorñ suū veñ Et idem Joñes Hoper se jungit pđcis Joñi Suddoñ 7 Margie iñ respondend^o vsus pđcm Abbem de pđco pñto etc. [Hereupon a day was given to the parties, as well y^e Abbot as John Suddon or Margery and John Hoper, now joined, from Michaelmas to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Hilary to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid to the morrow of St. Martin; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Easter to three weeks] in statu quo nunc salvis ptibꝫ etc.

De Banco Roll, Trinity, 1 and 2 Ric. II.

Here, too, the termination of the case does not appear on the Rolls. For some reason or other it would seem to have been dropped, a compromise being effected, or one of the parties not being sure of his success, allowing the other to take or retain possession of the land in dispute.

122. The next extract I have during Abbot Simon's time relates to his claim against Walter Rosere and William Buriman, whom he charged with carrying off his villeins, Christina Barry and John Barry, of Downe St. Mary, and the abbot claimed that he was injured to the extent of 20l.

Devon.

m. 175d. Abbas de Bukfast p Joñem Lacche aťf suū oř se iiij^{to} die vsus Waltum Rosere 7 Witlm Buriman de pñto quare vi 7 armis Cristinā Barry 7 Joñam Barry nativas ipius Abbis in svico suo apud Seyntemarydoune existentes cepunt 7 abduxerunt p quod idem Abbas sviciū nativaz suaz pđcaꝝ. p magnū tempus amisit 7 alia enorma 7c. ad dampnū ipius

Abbis viginti libras ⁊ con^{tra} pacē dñi E' nup Regis Angl
avi ⁊c. Et ipi non veñ Et p̄c fuit viç qđ capet eos Et viç
nichil inde fecit nec bñe misit. I'o sicut prius capiant^r qđ sint
hic a die s̄ci Michis in xv dies p Justic.

De Banco Roll, 8 Rich. II. Trinity [1384].

123. In the next, of the date 1393, the abbot is the defendant, being called upon by William Beaumont to deliver to him a box, with writings and documents in it. It appears that the box, with its contents sealed up, was handed by John Beaumont the father of the claimant in his lifetime to John Warre, Episcopus Cumogensi, [? Le Mans] and that on the death of John Beaumont the same should have been handed to the son. And afterwards the bishop died at the Abbey of Buckfast, and the box with its contents came into the possession of the abbot, who would not give it up, by which William, the heir of John Beaumont, was much injured, and claimed redress and satisfaction. The bishop appeared by his attorney John Lack, to whom he must have been a good client, admitted having the box, and in effect stated that he was only desirous of doing what was right with it. He produced it in open court, and said that he had received it from the deceased bishop to take care of; that there was another claimant for the box, a certain John Brighttricheston, and which was the right owner he did not know; and asked that John Brighttricheston might be protected. The court thought it necessary under these circumstances to give John an opportunity of proving his right, and a day was fixed for him to appear. On the day named he did not come, and eventually the box with the deeds and muniments were handed over to the first claimant, the plaintiff William Beaumont. Here we have, among other interesting matter, the apparent fact that an Englishman was a bishop of a foreign see, if Le Mans is meant, and that he died, and was probably buried, at Buckfast Abbey.

Following this are three other extracts from the same roll, relating to litigation initiated by the abbot in respect of trespass committed on the abbey lands.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfestrie suñ fuit ad respondend Wille^{lmo} Devon.
Beaumont de p̄ito qđ reddat ei quandam pixidem cū cartis
scriptis ⁊ aliis munimentis in eadem pixide contentis quam ei
iniuste detinet ⁊c. Et vnde idem Wille^{lmo} p Thomam Hertescote
attorñ suū dīc qđ cū quidam Johannes Beaumont pat^r ipius
Wille^{lmi} cuius heñ ip̄e est die lune px post fm s̄ci Andr̄ apli anno

regnoz dñi Regis nunc quarto apud Exon libasset cuidam Johi Warre Ep̃o Cumogensi* pixidem p̃dcam sigillatam cum cartis scriptis ⁊ alijs munimentis c̃ta tras ⁊ teñ que eidem Witto post mortem p̃dci Johis Jure hereditař descenderunt tangencia in eadem pixide contentis salvo custodiend et eidem Johi vel her̃ suis cū inde requisitus fuisset reliband Ac postmodum p̃dceus Ep̃us in Abb̃ia Bukfesrie obiit post cuius mortem pixis p̃dca cū cartis etc. ad manus p̃dci Abb̃is devererunt. Idem tamen Abbas licet sepius requisitus pixidem p̃dcam p̃dco Johi Beaumont in vita sua nec eciam eidem Witto fit ⁊ her̃ p̃dci Johis Beaumont nondū libavit set illas ei hucusq; libare cont̃dixit ⁊ adhuc cont̃dicat unde dīc qđ deterioratus est ⁊ dampnum h̃et ad valenciam centū libraz. Et inde pduc̃ sectam ꝑc.

Et p̃dceus Abbas p̃ Johem Lacche attorñ suū veñ Et pfert hic in cur̃ pixidem p̃dcam cū cartis ꝑc. patam ad reddend̃ cui cur̃ Regis hic consideravit dīc qđ pixis illa cū cartis ꝑc. p̃ pfatū Ep̃m eidem Abb̃i libatū fuit salvo custodiend et cui de Jure libari debet deliband Et dīc qđ quidam Johes Brightrichestoñ clauñ pixidem p̃dcam cū cartis ꝑc. eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ de Jure libari debe set an pixis p̃dca cū cartis ꝑc. p̃dco Johi Brightrichestoñ an pfato Witto de Jure libari debeat nec ne dīc qđ ip̃e om̃io ignorat Et peř qđ p̃dceus Johes Brightrichestoñ p̃muniatur ꝑc. I'o preç est viç qđ p̃ pbos ꝑc. scire fac̃ pfato Johi Brightrichestoñ qđ sit hic in Octab̃ sci Mich̃is ostens̃ si quid p̃ se h̃eat vel dice sciat quare pixis p̃dca cū cartis ꝑc. pfato Witto libari non debeat si ꝑc. Idem dies datus est ptibz p̃dcis hic ꝑc. Ad quem diem veñ tam p̃dceus Wiffus q̃am p̃dceus Abbas p̃ attorñ suos p̃dceos Et p̃dceus Johes Brightrichestoñ iij^{to} die p̃fati solempniter exactus non veñ Et viç modo mand̃ qđ scire fecit eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ essend̃ hic ad hunc diem ostens̃ in forma p̃dca p̃ Nich̃m More Johem Toune ⁊ Rob̃m Feryby I'o cons̃ est qđ p̃dceus Wiffus h̃eat libaçoem pixidis p̃dce cū cartis etc. extra possessionē p̃dci Abb̃is Et sup̃ hoc p̃dceus Abbas pfert hic in cur̃ p̃dcam pixidē cum cartis ꝑc. paratā ad reddend̃ pfato Witto quequidem pixis cū cartis etc. pfato Witto hic in cur̃ liberat̃ I'o idem abbas de eadem pixide cū cartis ꝑc. exoñlet̃ ꝑc.—De Banco Roll, 17 Rich. II. Trinity.

Devon. Robtus Abbas de Bukfast ⁊ frater Edwardus Stele ⁊ frater
memb. 176 d. Henř Haredoñ ⁊ frater Robtus Asshe ⁊ frater Stephus

* ? for *le Mans* in France.

Roulande cōmonacos eiusdem Abbis ⁊ Ričus Roke in m̃ia p pluī defalt̃.

Dies dat⁹ est Johanne que fuit p̃x⁹ Johis Jaycok queī p Johem Jaycok attorñ suū Et p̃deis Abbi Edwardo Henr Robte Stepho ⁊ Ričo p Johem Lacche attorñ suū de p̃tito t̃nsgr̃ hic in Octab̃ sc̃i Hillaī p̃cepciū sine essoñ etc ad quē diē veñ ptes p̃dee ⁊c. Et sup hoc dies datus est eis hic a die Pasche in tres sept̃ias p̃ce p̃ciū sine essoñ ⁊c.

Mem.—On this Roll (230 d.) Robert, Abbot of B. v. “Joham que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok” who “clausa fregit” and cut down the abbot’s trees, depastured lands, &c. She does not come. Sheriff ordered to distrain her through all, &c., and have her body here from Hilary to fifteen days. No writ. Order for Easter as before.—*Ibid.* 18 Rich. II. Mich.

The next two extracts refer, one to a defaulting bailiff of the Abbey at Battochsburgh, who was not to be found, and the second, to a claim for the recovery of land and houses at Buckfastleigh.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suū op’ ^{Devon’.} se iij^{to} die vsus Johem Weryng de South lodebroke de p̃tito qd reddat ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit ballivus suus in Battokysburgh ⁊ receptor denarioz ip̃ius Abbis Et ip̃e non veñ Et p̃cept̃ fuit vič qd capet eū Et vič modo mand qd non est invent̃ ⁊c. I’o p̃cept̃ est vič qd capiat eū si ⁊c. Et salvo ⁊c. Ita qd heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sc̃i Hillaī ⁊c. —De Banco Roll, 18 Rich. II. Mich. m. 250.

Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suū p̃c̃ vsus ^{Devon’.} Johnam Jaycok ⁊ Waltum Deghere vnū toftum cum p̃tiñ in Bukfastleg̃ Et vsus Johnam que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok septem mesuaḡ duas ac̃r̃ t̃re ⁊ vnam ac̃r̃ p̃ti et dimid̃ cum p̃tiñ in eadem villa Et vsus Waltum Deghere de Bukfastleg̃ duo mesuaḡ vnam ac̃r̃ t̃re ⁊ dimid̃ ⁊ vnam ac̃r̃ p̃ti cum p̃tiñ in eadem villa vt Jus ⁊c. p b̃re Regis de forma donacōis ⁊c. Et p̃dei Johna Jaycok Waltus Deghere Johna que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok ⁊ Waltus Deghere de Bukfastleg̃ p Johem Jaycok attorñ suū veñ Et sep̃atim petunt inde visum h̃eant ⁊c. dies dat̃ est eis hic a die Pasche in quinq̃ septimanus Et infim̃ ⁊c.—*Ibid.* m. 333 d.

124. I have not been able to find any account of the case referred to by Dr. Oliver which he calls the valuable cause of the fishery of the River Dart at Buckfastleigh against the Dean and Chapter at Exeter, but only a short reference to it.

In Hilary term, 1376, a verdict having already been given in favour of the Abbey, apparently at the assizes, the matter came before the Court of Common Pleas on demurrer. Davy, one of the defendants, had never once appeared. The words showing the finding are "Sur que quant a les auters" [Davy not having appeared] "qui averont pled' al enquest trove fuit p' nisi prius que le Dean & le Chapitre n'averont reens en le frank tenement, & auxi l'abbot n'avera abatu le Gorce pendant le brē, coē."

125. While hunting for the Dart case another important fishery case turned up, which is very fully set out in the De Banco Roll. It is too long to produce at length, but a friend who has helped me in transcribing documents for the purposes of this paper has prepared a full abstract of the proceedings. The dispute arose as to the right of fishery in the Brent River, the Avon, and the action was brought by the abbot, still Robert Simons, against Richard Knight, Vicar of Brent, and others. The case was tried, apparently, at Exeter, when a verdict was given in favour of the abbot. There was an appeal, and the verdict was reversed on technical grounds. I have given the judgment and some other parts of the proceedings as they appear on the Roll.

Buckfast. The King (Richard II.) issued a Writ of Mandamus to Walter Clopton and the Justices of the King's Bench, dated at Westm., 8 June, 22 R. 2 (1399); whereby he directed that the record and process relating to a plea of trespass between Robert, late Abbot of Buckfast, and Robert Knyght, Vicar of the Church of Brent, John Beare [and others as hereinafter], &c., being seen by them, a manifest error committed (as alleged) by the Justices of Common Pleas should be corrected. The Record and process mention in the said writ as follows:—

Attorn̄ recept̄ apud Westm̄ coram * * * Justiĉ Dñi Reġ de cōi Banco de T̄mio Hillař Anno regni Reġ Riĉi sĉdi quartodecimo.

Devon'. Robtus Knyght vicař ecclie de Brente Joĥes ffox Joĥes Beare Wiġs ffenford Wiġs Pitman Wiġs Langedoñ Joĥes Langedoñ Waltus Schaghe 7 Thomas Schaghe po lo suo Thomam Reymound vel Thomam Noreys vsus Robtm abtem de Bukfast de plito t^{nsgr̄}.

Plita apud Westm̄ coram Robto de Cherltoñ 7 soĉ suis Justiĉ Dñi Regis de Banco de T̄mio sĉe Trinitatis anno regni Reġ Riĉi sĉdi quintodecimo. Ro. cccvj.

Robtus Knyght vicař ecclie de Brente Johes ffox Johes Devon¹.
 Beare Wiffs ffenford Wiffs Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Waltus
 Schage attach fuerunt ad respondend Robto Abbt de Bukfast
 de pfito quare ipi cū Wiffo Langedoñ ⁊ Johe Shaghe vi ⁊
 armis claus ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt ⁊ arbores suas
 itm nup crescentes succiderunt ⁊ in sepali piscar sua itm
 piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde ac arbores pdcas necnon alia
 bona ⁊ catalla sua ad valenē viginti libraz ac quingentos
 cuniclos suos peij centum solidoz itm inventa ceperunt et
 asportaverunt ⁊ blada ⁊ herbam suam ad valenē centū solidoz
 itm nup crescencia cum quibusdam averijs depasti fuerunt
 conculeaverunt ⁊ consumpserunt ⁊ alta enormia ei intulerunt
 ad grave Dampnum ipsius Abbis ⁊ cont^a pacem Regis Et
 vnde idem Abbas p Johem Lacche attorñ suū querit qd pdei
 Robtus Knyght Johes ⁊ Johes Wiffs Wiffs Johes ⁊ Waltus
 siml etc. die Jovis p̄ post festū oīm s̄coz anno regnoz dñi
 Regē nunc nono vi ⁊ armis scit glā archubz ⁊ sagittis claus
 ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt ⁊ arbores suas videt quadra-
 ginta quereus viginti fraxinos decem ulnos decem tremulos ⁊
 viginti fabos itm nup crescentes succiderunt ⁊ in sepali
 piscaria sua itm piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde videt quadra-
 ginta salmones lupos aquaticos percheas tencheas anguillas ⁊
 pelos ac arbores pdcas necnon alia bona ⁊ catalla sua videt
 pannos lineos ⁊ laneos ad valenē viginti libraz ac quingentos
 cuniclos suos peij centum solidoz itm inventos ceperunt ⁊
 asportaverunt ⁊ blada videt frumentū ordeū fabas pisas ⁊
 avenas ⁊ herbam suam ad valenē etc. itm nup crescent cū
 quibusd avijs videt equis bobz vaccis affris bidentibus ⁊
 porcis depasti fuerunt conculeaverunt ⁊ consumpserunt t^a nsg̃
 pdcam quoad succisionem arboz piscacōem ⁊ depastū bladoz
 ⁊ herbe p duos annos tunc p̄ seqñ diversis vicibus continu-
 andi et alia enormia etc. Et cont^a pacem etc. vnde die qd
 detē est ⁊ dampnū het ad valenē centū libraz ⁊ inde pduc
 sectam etc. Et pdei Robtus Knyght Johes ffox Johes Beare
 Wiffs ffenford Wiffs Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Waltus p
 Thomam Norreys Attorñ suū ven ⁊ defend vim ⁊ iniur quando
 etc. Et quo ad venire vi ⁊ armis necnon fracōem clausi
 succisionē arboz ac asportacōem bonoz ⁊ catalloz diē qd ipi in
 nullo sunt inde culpables et de hoc poñ se sup priam Et
 pdeus Abbas simitr. Et eciam pdeus Johes ffox ⁊ omēs alij
 p̄ pdem Robtm Knight quoad capcōem cunicloz diē siliē qd
 ipi in nullo sunt inde culpables Et eciam idm Robtus Knight
 quoad depastū bladoz ⁊ herbe pdcōz diē qd ipe in nullo est
 inde culpabil Et inde sepatim poñ se sup priam Et pdeus
 Abbas similiter et quoad piscacōem etc. pfatus Robtus Knyght

diē qđ quidam Wiffr Gybbe circa fm Oīm s̄coz Anno regnoz
 dñi Regis nunc sexto cepit de pfato Abbe ad vsū ipius Robti
 ⁊ p̄dei Wiffr Gybbe ac quozdam Johis Brode ⁊ Wiffr flylpp
 piscariam p̄deam tenendā ad voluntatem ꝛc. ad piscandū in
 eadē p voluntate sua. Et diē qđ idm Robtus occupavit
 piscariam p̄deam ⁊ in eadē piscat̄ fuit absq; hoc qđ ip̄e
 aliquo alio tempe in eadē piscaria piscat̄ fuit et p̄deus Johes
 ffox ⁊ om̄es alij defendē diē qđ ip̄i veneſ in auxiliū ipius Robti
 ad piscandū in piscaria p̄dea p̄deis Annis sexto ⁊ septimo absq;
 hoc qđ ip̄e [aliquo] alio tempe in eadē piscat̄ piscat̄ fuerunt
 Et hoc pati sunt sepatim v̄rificare vnde singillatim non intend
 aliquam iniur̄ in psonis suis ea de causa assignari posse ꝛc.
 Et quo ad capcōem cuniēloz etc. Robtus Knyght diē qđ ip̄e
 fuit capessus p̄dei Abbis ⁊ cū eodm Abbe comorabat̄ ⁊ p
 pceptū p̄dei Abbis Annis regnoz dñi Regis nunc s̄do ⁊ t̄cio
 cepit duos cuniēlos ad vsū eiusdm Abbis ibm ⁊ eos eidm Abbi
 afferebat ⁊ libavit absq; hoc qđ ip̄e aliquo modo aliquos
 cuniēlos ibm cepit Et hoc patus est v̄ificare vnde non intend
 aliquam iniur̄ in hac pte in psona sua assignari posse ꝛc. Et
 p̄deus Johes ffox ⁊ om̄es alij defendentes p̄t p̄dem Robtm
 Knyght quo ad depastū bladoz ⁊ h̄be etc. diē qđ diuisis vicib;
 p tempus in narraçõe p̄deis Abbis conten̄ diuisa avia sua in
 bladis ⁊ herba p̄dei Abbis capta ⁊ impcata fuerunt ⁊ in diuisis
 cuī eiusdm Abbis p idm tempus ibm p t̄nsḡ illis que sunt
 eadē t̄nsḡ vnde idm Abbas querit̄ am̄ciati ⁊ afforati fue-
 runt ⁊ am̄ciamenta illa eidm Abbi de tempe in tempus sepatim
 solverunt ⁊ sic diē qđ p̄deo Abbi p dampno p ipos in bladis ⁊
 herba eiusdm Abbis vnde idm Abbas modo querit̄ in forma
 p̄dea satisfem existit vnde non intend qđ ip̄i ocçõe illa it̄um
 molestari seu ḡvari debeant etc. Et p̄deus Abbas diē qđ p̄dei
 Robtus Knyght Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiffr ffenford Wiffr
 Pitman Johes Langeton ⁊ Waltus vi ⁊ armis ⁊ de iniur̄ sua
 ppria p tempus in narraçõe eiusdm Abbis conten̄ in sepali
 piscat̄ ipius Abbis apud Brente piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde
 ceperunt ⁊ asportavē cont̄ pacem Reḡ put p querelam ipius
 Abbis supponit̄ Et hoc p̄t qđ inquirat̄ p priam. Et p̄deus
 Robtus Knyght ⁊ om̄es alij defendentes qui modo comparent
 silit̄ Et eciam idm Abbas diē qđ Robtus Knyght p tempus
 in narraçõe ipius Abbis specificat̄ vi ⁊ armis ⁊ de iniur̄ sua
 ppria ⁊ cont̄ pacem Reḡ cepit quingentos cuniēlos suos ibm
 put idem Abbas querit̄ Et hoc similiter p̄t qđ inquirat̄ p
 priam Et p̄deus Robtus Knyght similiter Et quo ad depastū
 bladoz ⁊ herbe p̄deoz idm Abbas diē qđ p̄dei Johes ffox Johes
 Beare Wiffr ffenford Wiffr Pitman Johes Langedon ⁊ Waltus
 blada ⁊ herbam sua p̄dea p tempus in narraçõe eiusdm Abbis

contentū depastū fuerū cont^{ra} pacem Reḡ absq; hoc qđ ijđm Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiffs ffenford Wiffs Pitman Johes Langedon ⁊ Waltus p t^{ra}nsgr̃ illis amciati ⁊ afferati fuerunt vel eidm Abbi inde p eisdm t^{ra}nsgr̃ satisfecerunt Et hoc pē qđ inquirat^{ur} p priam Et pđci Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiffs ffenford Wiffs Pitman Johes Langedon ⁊ Waltus silit. I'o p̃r est vič qđ venire fač hie a die sc̃i Michis in xv dies xij etc. p quos etc. et qui nec etc. Ad recogñ etc. Quia tam etc.

Afterwards the jury being placed in respite at York from Michmas day to three weeks 16 R. II. unless the justices, &c. come before to Exeter, &c. Afterwards on the day and at the place before Wm. Rykhill and Wm. Brenchell Justices assigned &c. in Co. Devon, come as well Robt Abbot of B as Robt Knyght, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman, John Langedon, and Walt. Shaghe by y^eir att. And likewise the Jurors who &c. say on their oath That y^e s^d John Fox, Wm. P. and John L. are not guilty of the trespass mentioned. And that the s^d Robt. K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter Shaghe as to breaking the close, cutting down and carrying away 12 oak trees are guilty; and as to cutting down and carrying away the residue of y^e trees ment^d, also taking and carr^g away the goods and chattels ment^d they say that s^d Robt K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter S. are not guilty; and as to fishing in y^e sev^l fishery of y^e Abbot and taking fish, that the s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. with force and arms for the time contained in the Abbot's description fished at Brent and took and carried away 30 salmon as complained by the abbot: and as to taking the remaining fish mentioned that they (R. J. W. and W.) are not guilty; and as to y^e taking of the rabbits, except twenty of them, that y^e s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. are not guilty; as to the 20 rabbits, they took and carried them away as compl^d by y^e abbot; and as to the depasture that s^d Robt Knyght is guilty, and the s^d John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter Shaghe also depastured. &c. and they were not amerced, &c. And they assess the damages of the s^d abbot on acc^t of y^e s^d trespasses at Ten Pounds So it is cons^d y^t y^e s^d abbot sh^d recover agst y^e said Robt. John, Wm. and Walter his s^d damages assessed at 10*l*. and y^e s^d R. J. W. and W. be taken And y^e s^d abbot in merey for his false claim agst John Fox, Wm. Pitman, and John Langedon who are acquitted of y^e s^d trespasses. And hereupon s^d abbot confesses "se nolle ulterius prosequi" agst Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe of plea afores^d. So y^e s^d abbot may have exon, &c.

Afterw^{ds} viz. in octaves of S. Hil. 16 R. II. Robt Knyght,

present here in Court, is committed to Flete prison (goale de flete) there to remain until &c.

The abbot by his s^d att^y offered himself on the 4th day v. s^d Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe And they do not come And the sheriff is ordered &c. The sheriff has not sent y^e writ Adjourned to Trinity Term then to be at York on y^e morrow of S. John Bapt. At w^{ch} day no writ from y^e sheriff. To be at York in the octave of S. Michael &c.

(Pleas at Westm. de Banco Mich 15 R. II.)

Robt. Abbot of B. plt. v. Robt. Knyght vicar of ch. of Brente, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman, John Langedon and Walter Shage of a plea of trespass. Jury in respite. Adjourned to Hil. term when (no writ from y^e sheriff) Jury in respite to Trin.* 16 R. II. Again respited to Michmas unless before &c. Jury to be before y^e K.'s Justices at York &c.

Afterwards, *i.e.* in Mich term 1 Hen. IV. before y^e King himself at Westm. at the suit of s^d Robt Knight, John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter appearing in person and ascertaining there was error in the record and process afores^d and in the delivery of the judgment aforesaid and because s^d Robt late abbot praying for a writ to summon Wm. now abbot of Bukfast to be before the King to hear s^d record and process. So the sheriff is ordered to let Wm. know, &c. The same day is given to s^d Robt. J. Wm. and Walt. At w^{ch} day come before the King at Westm s^d R. J. W. and W. in person, and the slieriff returns that he let Wm. now abbot know that he was to be at Westm. to hear &c. as required by y^e K.'s writ by "Withm Lamelan, Withm Hamstede, Jo^hem Coke & Ri^{ch}m More," &c. Which said Wm. now abbot, tho' warned and solemnly called on the fourth day, does not come. Hereupon y^e s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say that in the record and process and delivery of judgment there are divers errors, viz. :—

That whereas the s^d Robt late abbot prosecuted a writ of trespass agst y^e s^d Robt. Knyght and other def^{ts} before y^e s^d justices etc. and y^e s^d def^{ts} by Thos. Norreys y^e att^y attorney w^{ch} said writ was quashed namely in Hilary Term 14 R. II.; and long afterw^{ds} *i.e.* 12 April 14 R. II. the s^d late abbot obtained that writ agst y^e def^{ts} in w^{ch} Thos. Norreys as the attorney of y^e def^{ts} (as contained in the said rec^d and proc.) whereas y^e s^d Thos. had no warrant in that second writ "de

* Robert (abbot) "po. lo. suo Joh'm Lacche" in this Term.

quo totū p̄cessū p̄dem warrantizat^{ac} ;” and so in this, that the s^d justices proceeded upon the said plea without any def^t appearing in his own p̄son or by att^y have erred. And by writ as well Wm. Thirnyng Ch. Justice de Cōi Banco as Wm. Pountfreit keeper of the K’s writs de Banco “ad certiorand etc.” whether y^e s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walter made any att^y in the plea aforesaid, etc. The s^d Wm. Thirnyng to search the Rolls and the s^d Keeper to examine the writs of the terms and years afores^d and to certify w^{out} delay. Afterw^{ds} 30 Jañy in that same term Wm. Thirnyng certified that the Rolls of y^e s^d terms and years had been examined; and no attorney can be found of record in y^e same. And y^e s^d keeper certified that he had no Writ of Att^y for the terms and years aboves^d, and that the date of y^e orig^l Writ in the dispute afores^d is 12 April 14 R. II. And y^e s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say, that there is manifest error as appears by y^e s^d certificates. And in this, that whereas the s^d Robt. late abbot supposed that they depastured at Brent, and they, the def^{ts}, alleged that they were diverse times amerced and satisfied the abbot of those amercem^{ts}, and y^e s^d abb^t alleged that they were not amerced, &c. Afterw^{ds} the Justices by Writ of Nisi Prius inquired if John Fox, Wm. Pytman and John Langecon were guilty of the s^d trespasses or not, whereas y^e s^d J^{ces} ought to have inquired if y^e s^d John, Wm. and John were amerced and satisfied the abbot for said trespasses or not. And, because the Justices inq^d if they were guilty or not of y^e trespasses which the def^{ts} acknowledged, they erred. Also there is error in this, that whereas John Shaghe came not in his own person or by att^y and never pleaded, nevertheless y^e Justices inquired if he were guilty or not of the s^d trespasses, they erred. Also in this, that whereas Walter Shaghe s^d that he was not guilty of taking y^e s^d rabbits (conies) as alleged by y^e abbot, the Justices did not inquire whether he was guilty or not, they erred. Also in this, that whereas y^e s^d abbot supposed that s^d Robt Knyght and other def^{ts} fished in his several fishery at Brent and took fish, etc. the s^d Robt K. s^d y^t about y^e Feast of All Saints 6. R II. one Wm. Gibbe took from the abbot to the use of the s^d Robt and others y^e fishery aforesaid as tenant at will, etc. and said y^t said Robt occupied the s^d fishery and fished there: to w^{ch} plea y^e s^d abbot made no answer but maintained his writ, and y^e s^d Justices inq^d as to the justification of s^d Robt K. in s^d plea, whereas the abbot made no answer to the justifⁿ, they erred. Also in this, that whereas John Fox and other def^{ts} said in y^eir plea that they came to

assist Robt Knyght to fish in the 6th and 7th years, etc. whereas no mention was made of any seventh year in the plea and y^e s^d abbot by accepting that plea and answering thereto, whereas it is not the plea on which the parties joined issue (as appears in the Record) which issue the Justices accepted and inquired upon, they erred. Also in this, that whereas y^e s^d abbot supposed that the trespass was done at Brente, "postea in replicaçõe sua idm Abbas manutenuit ðcam t^{nsgr} fieri apud Brente ⁊ sic non manutenuit t^{nsgr} pðcam fieri in villa in naraçõe sua contenta s; in alia villa et in hoc qđ Justiç pcesserunt ad iudm sup ðli pito erraverunt."

And they pray that the said judgment on acct of s^d errors and others in the Record and process aforesaid be reversed; and that the Court proceed to the examⁿ of the said Record and process. Hereupon a day is given to y^e said Robt Knyght and others from Easter to three weeks, at w^{ch} day came y^e s^d Robt and others in person; and, the Court not being ready to deliver judgement, a day is given to s^d R. &c. to be before our Lord y^e King wherever, &c. in term of Holy

Judgment.

Trinity to hear judgment. Ad quem diem coram dno Rege apud Westm̄ ven̄ pðci Robtus Knyght Johes Beare Wiltms Fenfford ⁊ Waltus in ppriis pson̄ suis Et vis ⁊ diligent̄ examinatis recordo ⁊ pcessu pðcis videt^r cuñ qđ in hoc qđ ubi pðcis Robtus nup Abbas etc. supposuit p bre ⁊ nañr sua qđ pðci Robt Knyght ⁊ alii defendent̄ etc. blada ⁊ herbam sua cū quibusdam aviis suis depasti fuerunt apud Brenta etc. pðci Johes Fox Johes Beare Wiltms Fenfford Wiltms Pitman Johes Langedon ⁊ Walt Shaghe allegaũ qđ p eisd̄m t^{nsgr} in Cuñ ipius nup Abbtis apud Brenta diuisis tempib; amciati ⁊ afforati fueĩ ⁊ de eisd̄m amciament eid̄m nup Abbtis satisfecẽ ad quod idm nup Abbas pñtando alleḡ qđ pðci Johes Fox ⁊ alii defend̄ non fueĩ amciati ⁊ afforati p eisd̄m t^{nsgr} nec p eisd̄m t^{nsgr} eidem nup Abbtis satisfecẽ Sup quo postea Etis die ⁊ loco put continet^r in recordo qđ Justiç adinquir̄ de t^{nsgr} pðcis p bre de Nisi Prius deputaĩ inquisiver̄ si pðci Johes Fox Wiltms Pitman ⁊ Johes Langedon fueĩ culpables de t^{nsgr} pðcis vel non ubi pðci Justiç inquisivisse debuissent si pðci Johes Fox Wiltms Pitman ⁊ Johes Langedon p pðcis t^{nsgr} amciati ⁊ afforati fuerunt ⁊ p eisd̄m t^{nsgr} eid̄m nup Abbtis satisfecẽ vel non put ipi pñtando allegaũ Et in hoc qđ Justiç inquisiver̄ si ipi fuerunt culpables de t^{nsgr} pðcis vel non ubi ipi p pñtm suũ pðcm cogn̄ t^{nsgr} pðcm manifeste est erĩ. I'o cons̄ est qđ ob errorem pðcm ⁊ alios in recordo ⁊ pcessu pðcis comptos qđ judm̄ pðcm revocetur adnullet^r ⁊ penit^o p nullo heat Et qđ pðci

Jud'm adnull.

Robt^o Knyght Johes Beare Wilts Fenfford ⁊ Waltus rehcant dampna sua p̄dca si que oc̄one p̄dca p̄fato nup Abbti aut dco nunc Abbti satisfac̄int Et q̄d ip̄i eant inde sine die etc. (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Henry IV.)

127. I have failed not only in verifying Dr. Oliver's authorities in the Dart fishery case, but also in ascertaining further particulars with reference to the placing of the arms of James and Thomas Audelay "in the window of the west end of the Conventual Church and in the window of the gable end in the Lady Chapel there." Although a careful search has been made, the entries have not turned up, and they are not where Dr. Oliver states they are. I much regret this, for I believe there is some mistake, inasmuch as Cistercian churches had no Lady Chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin [See *Monasticon Cisterciense*, cap. xviii.] I was in hopes also that the document might have contained some further references to the church, which might have enabled us to form some idea of its extent and appearance.

128. Robert Simons was evidently an abbot who had the interest of his house at heart, and did much for its worldly prosperity. He must have been abbot for upwards of thirty-five years, and was succeeded in his office by William Paderston, who was confirmed in September, 1395. He was not abbot long, and I have not been able to find anything relating to the abbey in which he was interested, except the Avon fishery case, which was finally decided in his time, and the following from the De Banco Roll 3 Henry IV., 1202.

Wm. abbot of Buckfast, Brother Wm. Beagh, and Brother Richard Gorwet, fellow monks of the said abbot, and Thomas Baker and Richard Helyere, the abbot's servants, were attached to answer to Thomas Knight, Vicar of the Church of Brent, of the plea "quare vi et armis in ipsum Robtm apud Brente insultum fecerunt, etc.," and detained him in prison there until he, Robert, paid 20*l.* for deliverance. The abbot denied his culpability, and alleged that Robert had diverted a water-course which ran through his, Robert's, lands, &c. All parties put themselves on the country, so the sheriff, to make come twelve, &c., from Michaelmas to fifteen days.

129. My next document is dated 18th May, 1414, when the learned William Slade had become abbot. He was a Devonshire man and educated at Exeter. Proceeding to Oxford, he acquired a good reputation, and about 1413 became abbot of Buckfast. As far as we know, with the

exception of the last abbot, he was the most distinguished man connected with the house. He was not only a scholar and a theologian, but an artist, and a spiritual guide to those over whom he was set, and to the parishioners of the churches belonging to the Abbey. He made many important additions to the conventual buildings, and I think it may be concluded that it is to his exertions that the people of Kingsbridge are indebted for the Chapel of St. Edmund, king and martyr, —consecrated by Bishop Stafford, 26th August, 1414, at which time the cemetery adjoining was also blessed—being made a parish church.

130. Kingsbridge was in the parish of Churchstow. Certainly, as early as 1333, 7 Edward III., the manors of Churchstow and Kingsbridge belonged to the abbey, but how it became possessed of them is not clear. In 1291, when the Survey for the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas was taken, Churchstow belonged to the Abbey, and, as appears from the entry paragraph 106, the value is entered at 13s. 4d., the tenth being 1s. 4d. Churchstow is two miles from Kingsbridge, and, as often happened, a particular part of the parish, as time passed on, became as important as, or more important than, the neighbourhood around the mother church; and we find from a deed without date, but probably late in the twelfth century, that provision was required for the spiritual wants of the people of Kingsbridge. The original deed is in the possession of the feoffees of the town lands of Kingsbridge, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 122.

"*Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego M. de Litlecumba Rector Ecclesiæ de Chirchstowe concessi Abbati et Monachis de Bukfest edificare Ecclesiam in honore beati Edmundi Regis et Martiris in Dominio suo in Villa qua dicta Kingesbrig, ita quod omnes proventus illius Villæ ad Ecclesiam pertinentes cedant ad Sustentionem unius Capellani qui in prædicta Ecclesia Divina celebret imperpetuum, et omnes Homines in prædicta Villa manentes audiant divinum Servicium in prædicta Ecclesia Et omnia Ecclesiastica jura ibidem percipiant, ita cum quod Saltem semel in Anno insitent Matrem Ecclesiam scilicet Chirchstowe videlicet in Assumptione Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ut infra octavum oblationibus quibus infra limites Parochiæ prædicta villa consistet. Verum propterea Ecclesia de Chirchstowe de loco illo scilicet Kingesbrig nunquam aliquid percipere consuevit et ideo libere istud concedo quam omnino est sine prejudicio Matris Ecclesiæ et Maximum opus Misericordiæ est Divinum in-*

choare servitium quod per omnibus Christi fidelibus unus et Defunctus Annuente Cristo in loco illo celebrabiter in perpetuam. Ut aut hæc concessio mea firma permaneat huic præsentī Scripto in Testimonum et Confirmationem Sigillum meum appono.

131. This deed was the consent of the rector of the mother church to the erection of a new church, but apparently the new building was not consecrated for some time after, for the consecration deed of Bishop Stafford speaks of the chapel which then and from time immemorial (the scribe did not trouble himself to make very careful inquiry, or he would have found that his "time immemorial" would have dwindled down to very few years) was erected, and magnificently built by sufficient and lawful authority, that the parish and parishioners were distinct from Churchstow, and that the rector was obliged to perform all divine services at the chapel for the people of Kingsbridge, except burial of the dead, which was accustomed to be done at Churchstow.

132. The chapel received assistance towards maintaining its independent character. John Cob, Vicar of Hennock, gave to the chapel of St. Edmund at Kingsbridge, and to the overseers of the chapel, a tenement and garden near the cemetery of the chapel. The deed conveying this is dated 23rd April, 1410, more than four years before the consecration, so that the cemetery although provided was not used.

Noverint universi per presentes me Johannem Cob Vicarium Ecclesiæ de Heanok remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis imperpetuum quiesce clamasse Deo et Capellæ Sancte Edmundi Regis et Martiris de Kyngesbrigge et Hugoni Pocok et Roberto Fayrefot Custodibus instauri dictæ Capellæ et successoribus suis Custodibus dictæ Capellæ et instauri ejusdem totum jus et clameum quæ habeo in uno tenemento et gardino eidem tenementum adjacente situatis inter Cimiterium dictæ Capellæ ex parte australe et tenementum Thome Duer et Johanne uxoris suæ Filiæ Johannis Granute ex parte boreali Et ego vero prædictus Johannes et heredes mei totum prædictum tenementum et totum prædictum gardinum cum pertinentiis præfatis custodibus et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum.

In ejus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus :

Thoma Duer tunc præposito Villæ prædictæ.
 Johanne Jaycok.
 Rogerus Degher.
 Johanne Vele.
 Willielmo Gormond.
 Johanne Torryng.
 Johanne Radeville et multis aliis.

Datis apud Kyngesbrygge Vicessimo tertio die Aprilis
 Anno Regni regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum undecimo.

133. A copy of the sentence of consecration is, like the others to which I have referred, in the custody of the feoffees of the Kingsbridge Town lands, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 123. Attached are six seals, those of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, probably, and the Abbot of Buckfast. In the fourth a double key is to be made out, which shows that it is the seal of the Prior or Priory of Plympton, the fifth seal is altogether gone, and the sixth is the seal of the Kingsbridge Feoffees. Entries relating to the consecration will also be found in Bishop Stafford's Registers.

134. It is clear therefore that, for the convenience of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge, the rector of Churchstow, with the consent of the abbot and convent, promoted the erection of what we should now call a chapel of ease, which very soon became or was considered, if not a parish, a district with certain parochial rights. The dead of Kingsbridge had still to be brought, as stated in the petition, from the chapel, on the low ground near the sea, to the church, founded on the summit of a high mountain, proceeding through a troublesome and tedious ascent of the said mountain. The rector of Churchstow had to provide for all the duty, and now Abbot Slade thought that the time had arrived when the new building should be consecrated. Kingsbridge was now becoming more important and required development, which the abbots of Buckfast as lords of the manor did their best to encourage.

135. William Slade did not devote the whole of his time to the temporal affairs of his Abbey. He was a student and author, and Leland has left us a list of his books which remained in the library of the Abbey, which I here give. It contains also the titles of other manuscripts belonging to the Abbey. In the middle of this list is the observation as to the origin of the house to which I have before referred :—

“Cænobium de Bukfast olim incepit per fratres quos appellabant Gryszos, deinde admisit Bernardinos.”

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF BUCKFAST ABBEY.

- Trivet super tragædias Senecæ.
 Triveti historia ab initio mundi usque ad nativitatem Christi
 ad Hugonum de Engolisma, atehidiaconum Cantuar.
 Lectura Blencot super quartum Sententiarum.
 Kilwardeby de conscientia et synderesi.
 Quæstiones Johannis Sutton.
 Quodlibeta Johannis Sutton.
 Quæstiones Gaynesburg.
 Quæstiones Gilberti Segrave.
 Quolibeta ejusdem.
 Universalia magistri Sharpe super libros Phisicorum.
 Quæstiones Gulielmi Slade abbatis de Bukfest de anima.
 Quæstiones ejusdem super 4^{or} libros Sententiarum Vixit
 tempore Ricardi 2ⁱ.
 Beda de nominibus regnorum.
 Flores Moralium Gulielmi Slade.
 Johannes abbas de Forda de contemporibus Mundi.
 Stephanus Cantuar de benedictionibus et maledictionibus
 datis in monte Ebal.
 Grotest super decem præcepta.

Antiquarii Collectanea, Johannis Lelandi.

Ed. 1770. Vol. iii. (iv.), p. 152.

136. If there was nothing else to show the great mistake made in dealing with the monasteries as they were dealt with at the Dissolution, the atrocious way in which the priceless libraries were dispersed and destroyed would be quite sufficient to convince the most sceptical. Even the fanatical Protestant Bale called the destruction wanton and shameful, and prophesied that it would be to England a most horrible infamy, "among the grave senyours of other nacyons."

137. From the Issue Roll it appears that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, with the Abbot of Buckfast and others, lent moneys to the King, taking care to have security for the repayment.

18 May. To John Copelston, junior, and divers other persons coming from the county of Devon to London, with a certain sum of £573 6s. 8d. borrowed from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; the Mayor of the town of Exeter; the Abbot of Tavystock; the Prior of Lanceton;

the Abbot of Bukfast; Robert Gary, Prior of Plymton; Alexander Chambernoun, Mayor of the town of Plymouth; John Bonel and John Copelston. In money paid to the aforesaid John Copelston, junior, and his companions, for the safe conduct of certain of the King's jewels, valued at £800, delivered to the aforesaid persons as security for the said sums borrowed of them under conditions contained in certain indentures made between our lord the King and the said John and his companions, &c. By writ, &c.—£10.

Issue Roll, Easter, 3 Hen. V. 1414.

137. The assent to the consecration of the church at Kingsbridge must have been one of the latest acts of Slade's life, for in 1415, Sept. 8th, about twelve months afterwards, William Beaghe or Beagle was confirmed abbot. In the glories of Agincourt in the following month the Abbey participated, for William Beaghe contributed one hundred marks towards the expenses of the expedition.

138. It would seem from the De Banco Roll, 3 Henry IV. before quoted, par. 128, that William had been a monk of the house before his election in the time of Abbot Paverston.

139. The first of the three following extracts relates to a defaulting collector of some of the revenues; the second to a debt due; and the third to a trespass committed upon some property of the Abbey at Totnes.

Devon. Abbas de Buckfast in ppria persona sua op' se iiij^{to} die
versus Johem Torryng de Lostwythyell in coñ Cornu
mehant de plito qđ reddat ei řonabilem computū suū de
tempore quo fuit receptor denarū ipius Abbis etc. Et ipe nō
veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ suñ eū etc. Et vič modo mand
qđ nichil het etc. I'o capiat^u qđ sit hic a die sçe Trinitatis
in xv dies etc.—(De Banco Roll, Easter, 8 Henry V. m. 251.)

Devon. Wiſs Abbas de Buckfastre per Attorñ suū op' se iiij^{to} die
vsus Johem Johan de Dodbroke in coñ pđico Milward de
plito qđ reddat ei sexaginta ĩ vndecim solidos ĩ octo denarios
m. 159 d. quos ei debet ĩ iniuste detinet etc. Et ipe non veñ Et preč
fuit vič qđ suñ eū etc. Et vič modo mand qđ nichil het etc.
I'o capiat^u. Ita qđ sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas
etc.*—(De Banco Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 159 d.)

Devon'. Wiſs Abbas de Bukfast p attorñ suū op' se iiij^{to} die versus
m. 203. Patricū Mark de Tottoñ in coñ pđeo Crokker de plito quare

* The same debt appears in the Roll Easter, 9 Henry V. [m. 355 d] and then order made to "have him here" from Trinity to fifteen days.

cū idem abbas in feodo suo apud Totoñ p consuetudinib; 7
 ſvicijs ſibi debitis quedam catalla p Robtū Marchant
 ſvientem suū capi fecisset idem Robtus catalla illa nōie
 districōis scdm legem 7 consuetudinem regni Regis Angl
 iūm detinere voluisset p̄deus Patricius catalla illa eidem
 Robto vi 7 armis abstulit et alia enormia etc. ad gʳve
 dampnū etc. 7 cont^{ra} pacem Regis etc. Et ipe non veñ
 Et sicut prius preē fuit viē qd capet eū etc. Et viē modo
 mand qd non est inventus etc. I'o sicut pluī capiat^{ur}. Ita
 qd sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanus etc.—(De Banco
 Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 203).

140. During this abbot's rule the house had trouble, and six years after his elevation things had become so bad that it was found necessary to refer them to William, Abbot of Hayles, and Brother Michael of Moreton. I have to thank Mr. Edward Bishop for furnishing me with a transcript of a notarial instrument published in the chapter-house at Buckfast 26 January, 1421. It is a most interesting document, perhaps more so than any I have been able to include in this paper.

141. The name of the notary is not given. In it the name of the abbot is spelt Beagle. Oliver gives his name as Beaghe, and in the extracts from the De Banco Rolls it is also so spelt. I give a free outline of the contents.

After a preamble with the date of the year, the reign of the Pope, and so on, the document goes on to say that the abbot, Abbot William of Hayles, Brother Michael of Lang Benynton, which was originally an English cell of Savigny, Thomas Roger, Prior of Buckfast, with the whole assembly of the monastery being present in the chapter-house, the abbot of Hayles handed to the notary a paper, praying that he would read the contents aloud, which he did to the following effect.

A subject of discord having arisen between that honourable man the abbot and the convent, with regard to the government of the brethren within and without, which, by the wisdom, labour, and zeal of the Abbot of Hayles and Brother Michael, was settled thus, that the abbot might entertain according to the ancient and worthy and wonted usage of the Abbey, might receive his guests and strangers, and that the servants of the monastery might wait upon them according to his instructions. That the abbot, being advanced to a considerable age and frequently crippled with bodily disease, was often broken down with infirmity, so that things which,

according to the statutes of the order, should be fulfilled in person, he was unable to fulfil, and the monastery had suffered, and it was feared would suffer more in future, it was decreed that the abbot should not interfere in any way except when required to do so by the prior and brethren, and then that he should agree to their wishes. That the abbot should not obtain any privileges or exemptions from Rome, as such might tend to the curtailment of the statutes and privileges of the order. That the abbot should receive either 10*l.* or 40*l.* [which is uncertain, probably the latter,] per annum, paid quarterly, for his clothes and necessaries. That when the abbot was summoned or invited to take part in any ceremony, such as the installation of the Bishop of Exeter, the burial of nobles and others for the advantage of the monastery, or the honour of the abbot himself, as he was often wont to do, and as his predecessors were wont to do, the abbot's expenses were to be borne by the house; and if at any time he should wish to ride or walk about outside the monastery for his own recreation, he might go with a proper retinue, but at his own expense. That if any gifts were presented to the abbot he was to have them and rejoice therein, and reward the bearers; but, if he allowed the gifts to go to the common use of the monastery, the bearers were to be rewarded from the common chest.

And the notary says that all these things were done as above written, and that, beside those mentioned at the commencement, there were also present those discreet men John Carnell, bachelor of law, and Henry Fortescue, clerk of the said diocese, these having been specially called and summoned; and piously concludes, And thus peace, faith, hope, and charity here met together, which the undivided blessed Trinity abandons in discord, but cherishes in concord. Amen.

There are many errors in the spelling, grammar, &c., but the sense is apparent, the mistakes are easily corrected, and I print the document as it stands.

In Dei Nomine. Amen.

Per presens publicum instrumentum eunetis { 26 Jan.
 appereat (*sic*) evidenter quod Anno ab Incarna- { 1421.
 cione Dñi secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie
 Anglicane millesimo ecce^{mo} vicesimo primo, Indicciones quinta
 decima, Pontificatus sanetissimi in Christo Patris et Domini
 nostri Martini Divina Providencia Pape quinti Anno
 quinto mensis Januarii die xx^{mo} vj^o in domo capitulari
 Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis, Exoniensis

Diocesis, in mei Notarii Publici et Testium subscriptorum presencia honorabilibus et religiosis viris Domnis Willielmo Beagle Abbate ut asserit Monasterii de Buckefast predicti et Willielmo Abbate Monasterii beate Marie de Hayles Wigorniensis [Diocesis], Fratre Michaeli de Moretoneo Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolnensis Diocesis ut asseritur, ac Fratre Thoma Roger Priore dicti monasterii de Buckfast predicti (*sic.*) [cum] toto Conventu ejusdem Monasterii de Buckfast personaliter constitutis;

Dictus Honorabilis et religiosus Vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas Monasterii de Hayles assertus (?) mihi notario infrascripto Cedula in papiro scriptam tradi fecit, supplicans quod eandem cedulam legerem in aperto; quam post ejus inspectionem legi; cujus cedule tenor talis est:—

Nuper exorta materia perturbacionis et discordie inter honorabilem et religiosum virum Domnum Abbatem Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis Exoniensis Diocesis et suum Conventum ibidem de et super regimine et gubernacione Spiritualium et Temporalium dicti Monasterii infra et extra, ceterisque causis, punctis et articulis aliis, que omnia et singula in presenti longum esset enarrare; Deo tamen annuente qui est pacis Auctor, discrecione, labore, et industria reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini Domni Willielmi Dei gracia Abbatis Monasterii beate Marie de Haylez Wygorniensis Diocesis, et religiosi viri fratris Mychaelis de Moretoneo Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolnensis Diocesis, Ordinis antedicti, ad visitandum Monasterium de Buckfast in capite et in membris legitime deputatorum, dicta materia sedata est et quievit per visitatores predictos in hunc modum:—

In primis quod dictus honorabilis et religiosus vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas antedictus secundum antiquum, honestum et solitum usum dicti Monasterii de Buckfast hospites et advenas suos cum ad idem monasterium declinaverint juxta eorum statum bene recipiat, hilaremque vultum eis ostendat, suis etiam et dicti Monasterii famulis quibuscumque in licitis et honestis jubeat, precipiat et commoneat quod eisdem intendant in aula, mensa et camera prout sui status honestas debite exigit et requirit.

Item quia dictus Domnus Willielmus abbas prelibatus jam in matura etate constitutus corporisque invaliditudine multipliciter detentus diversis infirmitatibus sepius occupatus [est] et confractus, quod omnia que in sua persona errent juxta sui Ordinis statuta adimplenda personaliter nequeat propter premissa providere nec adimplere, adeo quod dictum monasterium dampnum patitur in presenti et plus timendum ei in

futuro ; quare consideratum est et decretum quod dictus Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus nullo modo se intro-mittat in gubernacione et regimine spiritualium aut temporalium quorumcumque nisi cum fuerit per Priorem et Conventum suum debite ad hoc requisitus, et tunc eorum voluntati adquiescat in hiis que tangant dicti monasterii utilitatem et sui status et ordinis exigenciam omnimodo.

Item concordatum et decretum est quod dictus honorabilis vir et Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus non acquirat per se aut suos aliqua privilegia exemptionis et similia a Curia Romana que possunt vergi in derogacionem dicti Ordinis Cisterciensis et statutorum ejusdem ; & si qua hujusmodi privilegia habeat, aut habere eum de cetero contingat, quod eisdem non utatur quovis modo.

Item consideratis considerandis concordatum et decretum est per visitatores predictos commune consensu pariter et assensu dictorum Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii de Buckfast predicti quod dictus Willielmus Abbas . . . dum Abbas fuerit percipiet annuatim ad quatuor anni terminos per equales porciones a dictis Priore et Conventu pro vestura et aliis necessariis dicti Abbatis x libr.

Item concordatum et decretum est, si contingat dictum Domnum Willielmum Abbatem extra Monasterium invitari aut vocari pro dicti Monasterii utilitate, ipsiusve Abbatis honestate, videlicet ad installacionem Episcopi Exoniensis loci Diocesani, sepultura et obitio Magnatum et Prelatorum ac aliorum generosorum, amicorum et vicinorum, prout sepe solebat et predecessores sui Abbates solebant, hec omnia semper fient expensis dicti Monasterii cum contingant.

Item si aliquando dictus domnus Abbas extra dictum Monasterium pro sui ipsius disporto et voluntate equitare aut spaciare voluerit, tunc decente familia, sed expensis propriis, ista fient.

Item concordatum est et decretum quod si qua munera, donaria, bonaque alia quecumque dicto Domno Abbati offerantur et donentur, eadem habeat et inde gaudeat, dum tamen contemplacione persone ejusdem hoc fiet ; tunc ex propriis remuneret deportantes prout placet. Et si eadem in communem usum et dicti Monasterii utilitate convertat, de communi thesauro remunerentur.

Et dum nec omnia premissa fideliter observanda hinc et inde tam dicti Abbas quam frater Thomas Roger Prior dicti Monasterii tactis Dei Evangeliiis per eosdem corporaliter prestiterunt.

Acta sunt hec omnia prout suprascriptuntur et recitantur sub anno Domini, Indiccione, Pontificatu, die, mense, et loco

predictis; presentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris Johanne Carnell in Legibus Bacallario, et Henrico Fortescu Clerico diete Exoniensis Diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et sic pax, fides, spes, et charitas hic in unum obviarunt, quas inter discordes concedat, inter concordēs foveat, Trinitas indivisa. Amen. (MS. Reg. 12, E. xiv., fol. 62-64 recte.)

142. The aged and infirm abbot enjoyed his home and pension for several years. Let us hope he often walked abroad with his becoming retinue "pro sui ipsius disporto spatiari." His successor, Thomas Rogger, was not blessed until the 13th April, 1432, more than eleven years after the settlement of the discords detailed by the notary.

143. Of Thomas Rogger and the succeeding abbots we know little more than their names. Rogger was succeeded by John Ffychet, 16th October, 1440. He was concerned in legal proceedings with reference to the Erne river, as appears from the following extracts in Norman French from the year-book 1441:—

En Trñs Le pl' counta vs l'Abbe de Bulkfast de san Trespas. gort debrus' en Ermingt. ¶ Yelverton. Est un douce eau courrant en i dit Ermingt tanq3 al' haut mer, qui est appell' Erine, ou le dit Abbe i tous ses pdeç te. ont un ouvture de vj pieds de largeur en chaqū gort en le dit Erine, i illec tãq3 a haut mer de temps, te. ou le cours d cē eau plus pfondeñt court i disous q le dit gort dont il ad luy complain est [B] en la dit Ermingt, i q c fuit estoppe, i nous ceo debrusames accord a nre ouverture avādit. Juḡ si acē. ¶ Markham. A ceo disons nous, q le Sñr de Hunť long temps devant le trespas fuit seisi de m le gort en son demaiñ come de fee, i nous lessa pur vme de x ans, le vme commenē, te. Quel vme dure unē, i vous debrusastes m le gort hors de cest lieu dont vous ave3 ple par ij pches pecheiñ ať tre, sur q nous avōs conceu nostř acē. Juḡ. Et priōs q vous soiez atteints. ¶ Yelverton. Lōg temps devāt cest leas le Sñr de Hunť a no^s lessa m le gort pur vme de ñr vie, p forē de q l nous fumes seisis i debrusames come bn a nous list. ¶ Markham. De vře tort demeñ sans tiel cause. ¶ Newton. Ceo n'est ple: car si jeo port bře de Trñs vs vous i vous diēs que le lieu ou, te. fuit vře francť (Juḡ te.) n'e rñs pur moy, adire, De vře tort demeñ sans tiel cause. Ergo nec hic. Et puis. ¶ Markham. Way va la ple, i travs le leas a vme de vie.— (Year-Book De Termino Trinitatis, Anno xx. Henrv VI.)

144. It was also about this time perhaps that Richard Dove, monk and scholar of Buckfast, drew up the statutes of the house, with the oaths to be taken by the novices, monks, scholars, and others. They are very interesting, and I am glad to be able to present them in the appendix to this paper.

145. The following, perhaps about the same date, relates to land in Brent :—

Buckfast.
La Ya in
Brent.

Hec convencio facta inter f'rem Minorensem Abbm Buckfastre &c. ex una pte et Ričum de Cotelaford ex alia viz. p'dict abbas &c. dedere &c. unū ferling̃ t're in la Ya in man'io de Brenta qđ Robtus de la Ya quond tenuit &c. Habend de dicto Ričo Cotelaford et Heređ &c. In ejus rei testē sigilla sua alternatim apposueř. Hijs Testē. Johe de Boyville. Wiffo de Kilbury, Stepho Stoyll, tunc Scenescho p'dictorū Religiosorū Benedicto le Boñ Wiffo de Harbenford, Wiffo de la Ford [sans date*] p. 540.—(Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 413.) [Prince's excerpts from Pole's MS.]

From the Assize Roll, temp. Henry VI., we learn that Gode claimed as his freehold a tenement in Buckfastleigh, of which the abbot of Buckfast and William Budde and his wife, and another Budde and his wife, had dis-seized him. The verdict was against the abbot.

146. John Matthu was confirmed 3 Oct. 1449, and he it was probably who obtained from the King,—Edward IV., surely not Henry VI., as stated in Fox's Kingsbridge,—a grant of a weekly market, and a fair for three days in the year at Kingsbridge, and a fair for the same number of days once a year at Buckfastleigh. The Kingsbridge market and fair still continue to be held. A copy of the grant is given in the book just mentioned.†

147. It has been said that John Bothe, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was Abbot of Buckfast; but, on examining the events of his life before his consecration as bishop, it would seem that this could not have been.

148. John Kinge is found as abbot 25 Feb. 1483, and John Rede 24 Nov. 1498.

149. In the interesting little book entitled "The Parish of Ashburton in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," being extracts from the churchwardens' accounts from 1479 to 1580, in the year 1499-1500 a receipt of 4s. is credited from a gift of the Lord Abbot of Buckfast, Saint Clere Pomeroy, Galfrid

* So in MS.

† Kingsbridge and its Surroundings, by S. P. Fox, pp. 34—248.

Harepath, and others. I thought at first that this was an unmentioned abbot of Buckfast, but on consideration I do not think the entry bears this out. If in the original entry there is a comma after "the Lord Abbot of Buckfast," it would I think show that the abbot and Saint Clere Pomeroy were different persons. Prince says that Edward Pomeroy and Margaret Beavil his wife had issue Henry, Seinclere, and John.* Sir William Pole says that Edward Pomeroy died 24 Henry VI. 1445.† Both Prince and Pole trace the descent of the elder son Henry, and do not refer to the second and third: but in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620 we find in the pedigree of Ford ‡ that St. Cleere Pomeroy was the son of John Pomeroy, and that he married, and had issue, in which case he could not have been the abbot of Buckfast. I believe this to be the same person as that mentioned in the Ashburton accounts. Beyond this there is no reference elsewhere, so far, to a Pomeroy being abbot of Buckfast; but, if it should prove to be the case, it will be very interesting to find that a descendant of its early benefactors was connected with the Abbey in its latter days.||

150. In the accounts just referred to is another entry, under date 1512, ijs. for ringing the knell of the late abbot of Buckfast. This must have been for either Saint Clere Pomeroy (if he was the abbot) or John Rede, for on Palm Sunday, 20 April, 1512, Alfred Gille succeeded the deceased abbot. Gille, after ruling the house for thirteen years, was succeeded by John Rede, whom Dr. Oliver thought might have been a nephew of Abbot John Rede before mentioned. He had a care for the welfare of Kingsbridge and Churchstow, and readjusted the revenues of the churches. He was confirmed abbot 13th April, 1525, and lived about twelve years after. He may be considered the last abbot, for his successor was foisted upon the monks, and was simply put in to carry out the designs of the King.

151. Gabriel Donne or Downe was a student in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards a monk of Stratford, a Cistercian house at West Ham, Middlesex. A suit, followed by an appeal to Rome, between the abbot and convent and the vicar William Shragger arose, and on the 7th Feb. 1517, a "composition real" between the abbot and the vicar was executed, and "the provident and religious man Gabriel

* Prince's Worthies, p. 645, ed. 1812.

† Pole's Collections, p. 20.

‡ Har. Soc. 1872, p. 108.

|| I have since examined the original entry, and I do not think that it is any evidence as to Saint Clere Pomeroy having been an abbot of Buckfast.

Donne, monk of the Blessed Mary of Stratford, of the Order of Cistercians" was proctor for the brethren.

152. His abilities and zeal soon brought him into more public notice, and he was employed by Cranmer, More, and others to assist in the apprehension of Tyndale at Antwerp. He accompanied Henry Phillips, "a tall, comely, good-looking young man" travelling as a gentleman, as his counsellor, disguised as a servant. There can be little doubt that he was the author of the plan which resulted in the capture, imprisonment, and death of Tyndale. Donne resided for six months after Tyndale's arrest with Phillips or Buckenham at Louvain, assisting in preparing the case against Tyndale. He returned to England in June, 1535, and was shortly after thrust into the abbey of Buckfast, doubtless as a reward for his services to the King, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Cromwell. In June, 1536, he attended the meeting of Convocation at St. Paul's, and he signs the articles then promulgated, as "GABRIEL, *Abbas de Buckfastria*."

153. Within two years of his election he alienated much of the monastic property, and on the 25th February, 1538, he betrayed his trust, and surrendered the house with its belongings into the hands of the King, and fifteen months after was rewarded with a large pension; the Prior of Plympton alone, among all the heads of religious houses in this county, receiving so much. This pension of £120, equal to £1,800 of our money, was enjoyed by him until his death in 1558. On the 16th March, 1541, he was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and three years later Cromwell gave him the rectory of Stepney "sine cura." Upon Bonner's deprivation in Sept. 1549, Cranmer, according to Strype,* "constituted Gabriel Donne residentiary of St. Paul's, to be his official and keeper of the spirituality, and to exercise all manner of episcopal jurisdiction in the said city and diocese."

154. Donne died 5th December, 1558. By his will, after directing payment of his debts and certain legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With this residue a scholarship was founded, which continues to be enjoyed to the present day by the student called "Mr. Gabriel Donne's scholar." In the chapel of Trinity Hall, among the shields in the roof, are still to be seen the arms of the ex-abbot: "*Azure, a wolf rampant, a chief argent.*"†

* Memorials of Cranmer, vol. i, p. 274, ed. 1812.

† I am indebted for many of the facts here given relating to Donne's Life to the sketch given by Christopher Anderson in his *Annals of the English*

155. He was honourably buried before the high altar in Old St. Paul's, four days after his death, and the inscription on his tomb has been fortunately preserved by Dugdale.*

Mole sub hoc Gabrael Donnus detruditur, hujus
 Qui præses Templi, Presbyter atque fuit.
 Mortua terreno clauduntur membra sepulchri
 Vivens cœlicolo spiritus orbe manet,
 Ossibus urna locum dat, pulvere terra recumbit,
 Sydera sunt animæ cœlica tecta suæ.
 Illius (adde Deus) menti tua gaudia clemens
 Corpus in Elizii pace quiescat. Amen.

156. Donne was doubtless a time-server, and trimmed his sails according to the varying breezes of the time. His share in the persecution of Tyndale cannot be excused, but he sinned with Sir Thomas More, Archbishop Cranmer, and others no less distinguished. The great blot in his memory must ever be his consenting to be forced upon the monks of Buckfast as their abbot, taking the solemn oaths he was compelled to by the rules of his order, well knowing that he was sent to the monastery for a purpose, and that in a short time he would be called upon to fulfil the undertaking he had doubtless given, betray the solemn trust committed to him, become a perjured man, and an accomplice in an act of sacrilege and robbery.

157. At the time of the surrender, the following brethren were in the house:—

The Abbot, Gabriel Donne.
 The Prior, Arnold Gye.
 John Cowle.
 John Watts.
 Richard Taylor.
 William Shapcott.
 Matthew Pryston.
 Richard Splat.
 Thomas Gylle.
 William Avery.
 John Doyge.

158. With the exception of the Prior, Arnold Gye, all these received pensions from £6 13s. 4d. paid to John Doyge, down to Thomas Gylle who had but £5. Why was the

Bible. The author is strong in his denunciation of the ex-abbot, but all alleged against him is the part taken against Tyndale.

* History of St. Paul's, ed. 1658, p. 61.

prior left out? Was he less compliant than the others, or had he passed away before the pension list was completed and so spared the sight of the spoliation of his house.

159. For spoliation soon came. The Abbey, the church, and the monastic buildings, with their sites and precincts, and the cemetery, grange, and farm buildings, were granted by the King to that avaricious knight, Sir Thomas Dennis, who not only succeeded in deceiving the monks, pretending to be their friend, and obtaining offices of trust, and of course emolument, from them, but who also by his subserviency and cringing made himself to be well thought of at Court. He was appointed steward for the management of the lands of several religious houses, and the reversion of the same office was granted his son. He also pretended to give valuable advice to the monks in the critical position in which they were placed, in return for which he succeeded in obtaining annuities from many of the abbeys and priories, and so well did he play his game that he succeeded after their dissolution in obtaining confirmation of such annuities from the Augmentation Court. Dr. Oliver well says, "if the mammon of iniquity could confer happiness, this very rich man must have been supremely happy."

160. I have found a curious letter written by him which seems to imply that he had been charged with appropriating lead from the abbey buildings. It is endorsed "Sir Thomas Dennyas as touchinge vj. fodores of lead of the late Pory of Buckefast." To show that the lead was worth taking a little trouble about, I may mention that a fodder weighed upwards of two thousand pounds.

S^r Thomas
Dennyas as
touchinge vj
Fodores of
lead of the late
Pory of
Buckefast.

Ryght wurshipfull aft^r my hartye comend doo pseve by M^r Totyll ye be my verye good maist accordyng to trouthe for vj. fodder of leed supposed by Grove M^r Arundell svaunt that I shulde have the custodi of. Wherfor trouthe I never sawe no suche leed nor psell therof and yf I had I am sure the mater is not so lyght but he wolde have had for his dischardge a byll of my hand of the recept or some other suffeyent wytnesh to testyfy the same. I never was at Buckfast but one tyme synnes I dyd purchasse yt therfore yf yt maye please yo^r maistership & the rest of my maysters in comysson wth you to dereet a comysson in to the countreye to enquire for the trouthe herof yf then shall appere that I or any one of my Servaunte to my knoledge or consent ever had any parte of the seid leed I wyll promes you by this my wrytting to geve you for everye fodder of leed a c^{li} & in this

wyes I trust you shall come to the knoledge of the trouthe & knowe hym to be as he is & I a trewe man good M^r Barnes for youre Jentylnes in this behalfe shoud I shall thynk no lesse but my selff alwayes bounden to gratefye you or any Frynd of yours duryng my lyef wth such plesures as shall lye in my huyll powre as knowethe the hollye Trynite to whome I comyt you.

Yours assured

THOM'S DENYS.

To the right Worshipfult master Willyam Barñs Esquyer geve this.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 31, No. 1.)

161. The lead from the roof is also mentioned, with the five bells in the tower of the church, in an inventory dated 29th November, 1555, headed "A brieff Declaraton of all the Bell belonginge to late suppressed & dissolved Monasteries and Pryores in the foresaide counties made by Mathiewe Colthurst esquier late Auditor & Robt. Grove some tyme s'vant to S^r Thomas Arundell Knight, late Receyvo^r there, at the comaundyment of Willm Barnes, Thomas Myldemay & John Wiseman Esquiers by their letters unto us directed."

V. Buckfaste xxxiiij^{li}. v^s.

A Brieff Declaraçõn of all the leadd belonginge to the late Monasteries and P'ories [as before].

Buckfast vj foders ccc lib.

remayneng wth the farm s of the said
houses as it apereth by report of Edmonde
Wynter Esquyer.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 33, N. 1.)

162. In 1553, besides the abbot, there were six monks still alive and in receipt of pensions, viz., Matthew Preston, John Watts, Richard Taylor, William Avery, and Richard Splate, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and Thomas Sylle, 5*l.**

163. There is little interest in tracing the subsequent history of the Abbey lands. From Sir Thomas Dennis, with the manor of Buckfast, they descended to his son, Sir Robert, whose daughter Margaret is said to have married Sir Arthur Mainwaring.† In 1629, according to Chapple, quoted by Dugdale and Lysons, they were in the possession of Sir Richard Baker, the historian. The property passing to the

* Brown Willis, *Hist. Abbeys*, vol. ii. p. 60.

† See Pole's Collections.

family of D'Oleys, it was by them dismembered and sold off in parcels. The actual site of the Abbey was purchased by Mr. Berry, by whom it was sold to Mr. William Searle Benthall, and it is now the property of Dr. James Gale, of Dovescourt, Newton Abbot.

164. Before 1806, when the remaining portions of the buildings were almost entirely destroyed, the ruins were very extensive, and, doubtless, the plan could have been made out without difficulty. Westcote and Risdon speak of the "skeleton of a huge body whereby may be conceived what bigness once it bore, whose ruins may move the beholders both to wonder and pity."* Buck's view is dated 1734, but nothing certain can be learnt from it. It appears that the church was as usual chancel, transepts, and long nave, the chapter-house on the south, and the conventual buildings running down towards the river, the normal plan of the Cistercians being followed. (See Buckland Abbey, par 12.)

165. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1796, Mr. James Laskey gives an account of the ruins, which, although very unsatisfactory to an archæologist, is worth rescuing from the pages of the old periodical. Of course we are not bound to agree with all Mr. Laskey's speculations, some portions of his story being, to say the least, curious.

After saying that the ruins were of great extent and worthy of a more particular description than he could give, the author proceeds:—

"There now remain of this magnificent ruin two arches which appear to have been the entrance, and some ruins on a large scale which we took for the lodge. The arches are situated one behind the other and stand across the road leading from Buckfastleigh to Ashburton; the iron staples for gates to hang on still remain and are of great bigness, which led us to think they were of massy structure. The ruins of what we took to be the lodge stand on the eastern side, its length about twenty paces, breadth eight paces (not being supplied for a minute measurement we were obliged to content ourselves with it thus roughly, taking care to diminish rather than exaggerate). On the same side are several apartments, one of which is inhabited, another is converted into a pound-house, in which stands a moorstone trough of great bulk, for the purpose of breaking apples for the pound. The following measurement I received from a learned gentleman who has paid great attention to these ruins. The diameter of this

* Risdon, p. 152.

stone is 9 feet 4 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, one-half of which is sunk in the ground; the supposed weight before it was hollowed he computes must amount to above 100 tons. It is of the granite kind and affords matter of surprise by what means it was brought there, stones of that quality not being to be found within the distance of many miles; round the abbey being one continued limerock, which is worked at many places to a depth, height, and extent surprising, and forming a vast cavern at once terrific and beautiful, which proves an inexhaustible fund of gain to the owner. The remainder of these ruins are situated in an orchard on the western side of the road, at the bottom of which runs with silent murmur the River Dart, seemingly regretting the downfall of the abbey. The first thing that presents itself, tradition says, was the abbot's cellar, which is entered by a small Gothic gateway and is about twenty-eight paces long and twelve wide arched overhead. * * *

At one end remain a few steps which led to the ruin above, which our guide told us was the abbot's kitchen; it is now converted into a kitchen garden. At the south end is the skeleton of a set of apartments, which appear to have been the cells of the monks, which was approached by winding steps, fifty-one of which now remain. It is of particular form, having, as well as we could guess, seven sides. The immense bushes of ivy, dropping in rich festoons, almost buried its form. On removing some of these we could plainly observe the holes in which the joists and sleepers rested for support on the flooring, from which we judged the rooms to be about 6 feet in height in the clear, one above the other. These we were told solely belonged to the abbot. Joining this was their court of judicature and judgment seat, and behind a dungeon for those that by their offences were thought worthy of the same. On the north-east side appear the walls and foundation of this once spacious and splendid seat of superstition; the abbey church and the remains of its tower all lying in such massy fragments, that it is scarcely to be conceived by what power so vast a fabrick could be disjointed. The walls appear to be of the thickness of 9 or 10 feet and entirely composed of small stones in layers and a compost of lime and sand, which we supposed to have been thrown on these layers hot, after the method antiently used in such large buildings, which incorporating together formed a mass as solid as the native rock. The ruins of this church appear to be about 250 feet in length, and the ruins of the tower towards the

south seem like huge and vast rocks piled on one another in extensive confusion—

by Time's fell hand defac'd,
The rich proud cost of outworn bury'd age.—*Shakspeare.*"

166. The author then goes on to say that, as stone for building is plentiful in the neighbourhood, the ruins will in all probability continue unmolested for ages; a prophecy unfortunately not fulfilled. (A Ramble on Dartmoor, by J. L. Gentleman's Magazine, 1796, vol. lxvi. p. 194.)

What our author here calls the cellar and the seven-sided building apparently still remain, the latter being what is now called the Abbot's Tower. It is unquestionably a domestic building of some kind, but nothing more certain I think can be said. It is square, of three stories, with a cellar under. In it are fireplaces and garderobes, with a well, and a staircase with landings to every floor; the entrance appears to have been from the south on the first floor.

167. The great barn of the grange remains, and the arches, of apparently an entrance, but the gatehouse is gone. In the lawn on the eastern side of the house graves have been found, and here was probably the cemetery. The foundations of the present house, erected about fifty years since, are said to be upon vaulted work of Early-English character. The greater part of the materials of the old buildings were used in the erection of the adjoining mill, which occupies the site of some of the conventual buildings.

168. The arms of the Abbey are *Sable, a crozier in pale argent, the crook or, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed, of the second, horned gules.* Leland gives a sketch in his Collectanea. I know of two seals only belonging to the Abbey, the first, appended to the surrender deed, is small, and shows the Blessed Virgin Mary and Holy Child under a canopy, with the legend "S. CONVENTUS BUCFESTRIE." The second is a counter-seal of the abbot—in the centre an arm grasping a crozier, the legend "SIGILL. ABB. BUCKFESTA .

169. Let us now see what the various possessions of the Abbey were. To commence with those we find in Domesday, let us try to identify the manors there mentioned. The first paragraph relating to each is a translation from the Exeter Book, the second from the Exchequer Book, see paragraph 69. The first is headed "The Land of the Church of the Abbot of Bulfestre in Devonshire," the second "The Land of the Church of Bucfestre."

170. PETROCKSTOW. "The abbot has a manor* which is called PETROCESTOVA, which the abbot Aluvin held in that day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for one virgate and a half. These can be ploughed by five teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough,† and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has six villeins and one bordar and two serfs and four oxen‡ [cows?] and twenty sheep, and three furlongs of wood in length and one furlong and a half in breadth, and six acres of meadow and eight furlongs of pasture in length, and five furlongs in breadth, and worth by the year fifteen shillings, and when he received it it was valued at just as much."

"The church of Buckfestre holds PETROCHESTOV. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and two serfs, and six villeins, and one bordar with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow pasture eight furlongs long and five furlongs broad. Formerly and now worth fifteen shillings." Exchequer Book.

The name has changed but little during the eight hundred years that have elapsed since the great book was compiled, although it is also known as Stow St. Petrock and Heanton.

The return of the jurors recorded in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I. shows that the abbot had a gallows there.

Shortly before the dissolution the Valor§ shows:—

* *Mansionem*. This word properly means a habitation, capital dwelling, plot of ground, on which several houses are built.

† Mr. William Basevi Sanders is of opinion that in Domesday, whenever "*car*" stands alone, it is intended for "*caruca*" or some case of that noun, and that, whenever "*carucata*" is meant to be designated, "*car*" is always followed by "*terra*," or is written in full. "*Terra est . . . car*," and similar entries should therefore be read as meaning that there was as much arable land as so many ploughs could till.

‡ *Animalia*.

§ This was a survey taken in consequence of Parliament having passed a measure granting to the King the first-fruits of all spiritualities and a tenth of the possessions of the Church. The instructions to the Commissioners, dated 30th January, 1536, were to ascertain the whole and just and yearly value of all possessions, lands, tenements, profits, &c., as well spiritual as temporal, pertaining to any manner of dignity, monastery, church, parsonage, vicarage, or other dignity through England, Wales, Berwick, and Calais.

Manerium de Patrikstowe :—				£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium et						
custumariorum	.	.	.	5	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Terrarum bartone	.	.	.	3	1	8
Auxiliorum	.	.	.	0	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Operum custumariorum	.	.	.	1	8	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis						
curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii						
per annum communibus annis	.	.	.	3	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
				13	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

And the Ministers' accounts give :—

Petrockystowe Reditus tam liberorum						
quam custumariorum tenentium	.	.	.	7	4	6
Firma manerii	.	.	.	3	1	8
Perquisita curie	.	.	.	0	3	9
Porcio	.	.	.	1	6	8

and the rector paid £1 6s. 8d. to the abbey. ———

The manor appears to have been merged in that of Heanton Sackville in the same parish, and it has descended, as shown by Lysons, with the advowson of the church, to Lord Clinton, whose nephew, the present baron, now enjoys them.

171. AÏSSA. There are two Ashs mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Abbey. One is doubtless Ash the village in the parish of South Brent, but the locality of the other is very uncertain.

“The abbot has one manor which is called AÏSSA, which paid geld for one virgate and a half in that day when King Edward was alive and dead. These can be ploughed by three teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough, and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has five villeins, and three bordars, and three serfs, and ten oxen, and forty sheep, and six acres of wood and six acres of meadow, and three furlongs of pasture in length and breadth, and it is worth by the year twenty shillings, and, when he received it, it was worth ten shillings.”

“The abbot has one manor which is called AÏSSA, which the abbot Aluvin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for a hide and a half. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne a virgate and a half and one plough, and the villeins have a hide and a half, a virgate, and five ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins, and eight bordars, and six serfs, and nine oxen, and sixty-eight sheep, and eleven goats, and three fur-

longs in length of wood and one in breadth, and four acres of meadow and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth, and worth by the year thirty shillings, and, when the abbot received it, it was worth just the same."

"The same church holds AISSE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and three serfs and five villeins, and three bordars with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow and six acres of wood, pasture three furlongs in length and breadth. Formerly ten shillings, now worth twenty shillings." Exchequer Book.

"The same church holds AISSE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide and a half. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and eight villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow. Pasture one mile [leuca] long and half-a-mile broad; wood three furlongs long and one furlong broad. Formerly and now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

172. LIME or Limet, as the Exchequer Book has it, I am unable to trace.

"The abbot has one manor which is called LIMÆ, and it paid geld in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead for one hide. This seven teams can plough. Thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne, and the villeins have three virgates and six ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and fourteen bordars, and four serfs and nine oxen, and four pigs and seventy-two sheep, and four acres of small wood, and three acres of meadow, and it is worth by the year fifty shillings."

"The same church holds LIMET. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and ten villeins and fourteen bordars with six ploughs. There three acres of meadow, and four acres of small wood. It is worth fifty shillings." Exchequer Book.

173. DONA, Downe, or Done, is Down St. Mary. The Manor and Water Mill, Barton Estate, Donne and Cliffe Wood, with the advowson and rectory of Downe Church, belonged to the house at its fall. SELE, Zeal Monachorum, is near it, and they are entered in the accounts together. The latter is the manor mentioned in the Hundred Roll as having come to the abbey by the gift of King Cnut.

"THE abbot has one manor which is called DONA, which paid geld for two hides in that day in which King Edward

was alive and dead. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has twelve villeins, and nine bordars, and seven serfs, and six oxen, and four pigs, and sixty-six sheep, and eight furlongs of small wood, and eight acres of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year three pounds."

"The same church holds DONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and seven serfs and twelve villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There eight acres meadows and twelve acres of pasture and seven furlongs of small wood. It is worth three pounds." Exchequer Book.

The Valor gives:—

Manerium de Sèle et Donne—

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	0	17	3½
Custumariorum tenencium	15	19	8¼
Terrarum bartone	11	17	9
Firma molendini	1	10	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis	6	4	5½
Inde solutum Priori Sancti Johannis Exonie et successoribus suis de quodam annuali redditu per annum	1	10	0

Et remanet clare . 34 19 2¼

And the Ministers' accounts—

	£	s.	d.
Sele et Downe Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	17	3 ob.
Sele Redditus custumariorum tenentium	4	17	4 ob.
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenen- tium	12	12	4 ob. q.
Sele et Downe Firma certe terre vocate le barton ground	11	17	9
Perquisita Curie	0	8	9
Sele et Downe Porcio de rectorie .	2	13	4

174. TRUSHAM. "The abbot has a manor which is called TRISMA, which paid geld for one hide that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. This four teams can plough.

Thence the abbot has in demesne one virgate and one plough and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has four villeins, and nine bordars, and ten serfs, and six oxen, and nine pigs, and one hundred and three sheep, and twenty-two goats, and sixteen acres of wood, and three acres of meadow, and ten of pasture, and it is worth by the year thirty shillings, and when he received it it was worth twenty-five shillings."

"The same church holds TRISMA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for three ploughs. In demesne is one plough and ten serfs and four villeins, and nine bordars with three ploughs. There three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture and sixteen acres of wood. Formerly twenty-five shillings, now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

Trisma is Trusham, granted by the King to a Southcote, in whose family it continued for several generations, and is now the property of Sir Lawrence Palk.

The Valor gives:—

Trisme.	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	0	7	2
Customariorum tenentium	5	9	0½
Ac terrarum bartone	5	5	7
De quibus terra cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis	2	13	7
	13	15	4½

Ministers' Accounts.

Trisme—

Redditus liberorum tenentium . . .	0	7	2
Redditus customariorum tenentium .	10	14	10 ob.
Porcio	1	lib'	cere.

175. AISERSTONE. "The abbot has one manor which is called HAISERSTONA, which paid geld for one ferling and a-half and three acres in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. There the abbot has one villein who pays forty pence a year."

"The same church holds AISERSTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one ferling and a half and three acres of land. There one villein pays forty pence." Exchequer Book.

Aiserstone, it has been suggested, is Ascerton in the parish of Sidmouth, but there is no evidence that I can find, showing that the abbey ever had any land there, and we may find it much nearer the abbey, Staverton being perhaps the place, the monks having a mill there in later years.

With reference to Staverton the Valor gives :—

Staverton—

Molendinum ibidem valet per annum	£	s.	d.
ultra	6	13	4
Solutum decano et capitulo Exoniæ et successoribus suis per annum . . .	3	6	8

Ministers' Accounts :—

Stafarton—

Redditus Molendini	10	0	0
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176. HEATHFIELD. "The abbot has a manor which is called HETFELED, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These twelve teams are able to plough; from thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough, and the villeins have one hide and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and nine bordars and six serfs, and eleven oxen, and five pigs, and sixty sheep, and sixteen goats, and two acres of small wood, and forty acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year forty shillings, and, when the abbot received it, it was worth thirty shillings."

"The same church holds HETFELED. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for twelve ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and ten villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There forty acres of pasture and two acres of small wood." Exchequer Book:

Hetfelt or Hetfeld or Hethfylde is the manor of Heathfield, in the parish of Aveton Giffard. Here, it is stated in the Hundred Roll, the abbot had a gallows, and consequently power of life and death.

The Valor gives :—

Manerium de Hethfyld—	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise tam liberorum tenen- tium quam custumariorum . . .	17	16	7½
Terrarum bartone	12	9	9
Auxiliorum	1	6	8
Operum custumariorum tenencium .	1	10	1½
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curiæ et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	2	1	9
	35	4	11

Ministers' Accounts.

Hethfylde—	£	s.	d.
Redditus liberorum tenentium . . .	4	18	11
Venditio operum cum auxilio tenentium	2	17	7 ob.
Redditus custumariorum tenentium . . .	7	12	8
Redditus terr' berton'	18	18	10
Perquisita curie	0	1	1

177. BULFESTRA. "The abbot has one manor which is called BULFESTRA, and is the head of the abbacy, and that never paid geld. There the abbot has one smith [or carpenter] and ten serfs, who have two ploughs, and there the abbot has three pigs and one mile in length of wood and a half in breadth."

"BUCFESTRE is the head of the abbacy. It never paid geld. There is one blacksmith and ten serfs, with two ploughs. Wood one mile long and half a mile broad." (Exchequer Book.)

Bulfestre and Bucfestre, of course, stand for the *caput abbatiæ*. At Buckfastleigh there appear to have been four manors, those of Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, Brooke Mainbow, and Kilbenland. The Earl of Macclesfield and Dr. Gale hold these now, or what portions of them remain.

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Buckfastleigh cum Kelbury.

Redditus assise tam terrarum dominicalium cum pastura bosci circa mancionem dicti monasterii	£	s.	d.
Ac piscaria de Dert	1	0	0
Quam liberorum tenencium		4	6
Ac custumariorum tenencium	50	0	11
Firma molendini	4	0	0
Incrementum redditus	2	7	4
Finis terre	4	1	0½
Ac perquisita curie per annum communibus annis	1	18	7½
	71	12	5

Manerium de Kylbury.

Redditus assise tam liberorum tenen-			
cium quam custumariorum cum	£	s.	d.
molendino ibidem valet per annum .	18	15	9½

Maynebowe.

Redditus assise tam liberorum tenen-			
cium quam custumariorum tenen-			
cium	2	2	9
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curie			
et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per			
annum communibus annis . . .	1	14	3¼
	3	17	0¼

Ministers' Accounts.

Buckfastleigh. Seitus cum terris pratis			
paseuis et pasturis	11	3	6
Redditus liberorum tenentium . . .	0	4	6
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	30	1	7
Firma duorum molendinorum aquat'			
granat'	4	0	1
Kenynton, alias Lowertowne. Redditus			
eustumariorum tenentium	20	8	11 ob.
Buckfastleigh. Perquisita curie . .	6	6	8
Kylbury. Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	0	1 ob.
Redditus eustumariorum tenentium .	20	12	0
Maynbow. Redditus liberorum tenen-			
tium	1	4	0
Redditus eustumariorum tenentium .	0	18	4
Perquisitæ curie	0	2	4
Buckfastleigh. Poreio	0	16	8
„ „ Firma Rectorie	11	13	4

178. NOTONA. "The abbot has one manor which is called NOTONA, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for two hides. These ten teams are able to plough. From thence he has half a hide and one plough in demesne and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has nine villeins and twelve bordars and six serfs and four oxen and three pigs and seventy sheep, and two furlongs of wood in length and one in breadth, and two acres of meadow and

twenty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

"The same church holds NOTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs and nine villeins and twelve bordars with five ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Wood two furlongs long and one broad. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

To this place we can assign no modern name.

179. CHEREFORDA *may* be Churstowe, although this is only a guess.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Chereforda, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for one hide. This eight teams are able to plough. From thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has seven villeins and six bordars and four serfs and six oxen and forty-four sheep and two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds CHEREFORD. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and seven villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Churchstowe—

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	2	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 libre cere et dimidium			
Custumariorum tenencium . . .	17	7	8
Terrarum dominicalium . . .	21	0	0
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	3	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£44	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
18 libre cere et dim.			

Kyngesbrigg—			
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium	£	s.	d.
et convencionariorum	8	8	0½
Firma molendinorum	3	6	8
Exitus mercatorum et nundinarum .	5	0	0
Ac perquisita curie per annum com- munibus annis	0	18	0
Inde solutum Philippo Champernon militi et heredibus suis pro redditu gurgitis molendini fixati super terram suam apud Dodbrooke per annum	0	2	0
Et remanet clare .	£17	10	8½

Ministers' Accounts.

Churstowe—			
Redditus tam liberorum quam custu- mariorum tenentium	£	s.	d.
	3	3	2 q.
Kyngesbrigg—			
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	9	1	8
Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum . .	5	6	8
Redditus liberorum tenentium . . .	4	4	8 ob.
Perquisita curie	0	18	6
Churchstowe cum capella de Kings- bridge—Firma rectorie	32	14	6

180. BRENT. “The abbot has one manor which is called BRENTA, which the abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These ten teams can plough. From thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins, and eight bordars, and five serfs, and fourteen oxen, and fifty-five sheep, and five acres of wood, and four acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings.”

“The abbot has one manor which is called BRENTA, which the abbot held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. This six teams are able to plough. Thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and three ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins and six bordars, and four serfs and eleven oxen, and seventy sheep, and thirty

goats, and one mile of wood in length and one furlong in width, and two acres [of meadow]* and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds BRENTA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and five serfs, and ten villeins and eight bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow and four acres of wood, and thirty acres of pasture. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings."

"The same church holds BRENT. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for six ploughs. In demesne is half a plough and four serfs, and eight villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow, pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, wood one mile long and one furlong broad. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The two Brentas stand for manors, both probably in the parish of South Brent. The Brent property appears in the Valor and Ministers' accounts, as under:—

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Brent.	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenentium .	8	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Et custumariorum tenencium . . .	87	17	3
Firma molendini	6	16	8
Piscaria	0	3	4
Incrementum redditus	9	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	11	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	121	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Ministers' Accounts.

Brent. Redditus liberorum tenentium manerii	8	17	3
Redditus custumariorum et conventio- nariorum tenentium	102	15	7 q.
Brent. Porcio de vicarie	0	4	0
Brent. Firma rectorie	18	2	10

181. I have now been through the whole of the land mentioned in Domesday, and shown as nearly as possible that it continued to be held down to the time of the Dissolution.

* Omitted, but see Exchequer Book.

Besides the above the Abbey held some other land scattered through the county, mentioned thus :—

In hundreto Mertone Abb de Bulfestra i virgā. Fol. 65b., p. 59.

In hundreto chridiatone . . . De his ht' Osbuūs ep̄s iiii. hid & dim. & abbas de bulfestra dim' hida. Fol. 66b, p. 60.

In hundredo Taintone et abbas bulfestrensis fertium [ferlium?] & dim'. Fol. 69b, p. 64.

In hundredo dippeford et abbas bulfestrensis ii. hid. Fol. 69b, p. 65.

182. Of course the property had greatly increased in value since Domesday, but that was owing to the general progress of the country, and the care bestowed upon it by its owners, but it cannot fail to be noticed that the additions made during the time between the Great Survey and the Dissolution were few and unimportant. They were, following still the Valor and Ministers' Accounts, as follows :—

183. PALSTON, in South Brent, probably belonged to one of the Domesday manors, thus mentioned in the Valor :—

	£	s.	d.
Redditu bertone ibidem per annum	3	0	0
And in the Ministers' Accounts—			
Redditus terrarum dominicalium vocat'			
Palston	3	0	0

184. ENGLEBURNE, Ingleborne, or Engelbourne, is in the parish of Harberton. It was leased by Gabriel Donne to Sir Phillip Champernowne for a term of sixty years, and subject to this was sold by the Crown. About the end of the last century it was divided into parcels and sold.

Valor.

Manerium de Engleburne.

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium	0	9	0
	1 libra cere.		
Custumariorum tenencium in Totnes,			
Aisheberyngton, Churston, quam			
Engleburne predicta	10	7	2
	et 1 libra cere.		
Ac terrarum bartone	5	13	4
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis			
curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem			
manerii communibus annis	2	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	18	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	2 libre cere.		

Ministers' Accounts.

Engleburne—	£	s.	d.
Redditus liberorum tenentium . . .	0	12	1
Redditus tam custumariorum quam conventionariorum tenentium . . .	11	0	6
Firma manerii	5	13	4

185. BROMSTON or Brownston is a manor in the parish of Modbury and was given to the abbey by John de Morville. On the Dissolution Sir Thomas Dennis secured this for himself.

Valor.

Brounston—			
Redditus assise custumariorum tenen- cium ibidem per annum	5	1	0½
	1 par. cirotecarum.		

Ministers' Accounts.

Bromston—			
Redditus assise	5	0	10 ob.

186. BOTTOXBURGH, Bottokysburgh, or Battisborough, is a manor in the parish of Holbeton.

Valor.

Bottokysburgh—			
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium . . .	1	15	5½
Custumariorum tenencium	6	6	8
Terrarum bartone	12	5	4
Firma molendini	2	0	0
Ac perquisita curie per annum com- munibus annis	0	5	3½
	22 12 9		

Ministers' Accounts.

Bottoxburgh—			
Redditus liberorum tenentium	1	15	5 ob.
Redditus conventionariorum tenentium . . .	7	9	0
Firma capitalis mesuagii	13	3	0
Perquisita curie	0	4	8

187. CHYSCOMBE was a piece or parcel of land in the parish of Dene Prior, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d. both in the Valor and the Ministers' Accounts.

188. At SPYCHEWYKE, in the manor of the same name, in the parish of Widdecombe, the abbey had two tenements returned at an annual rent of 28s. both in the Ministers' Accounts and in the Valor.

189. NORTH BOVEY. Here was a tenement included in the Valor and Ministers' Accounts as producing an annual rent of 10s.

190. HOO or HOOE, in the parish of Plymstock, described in the Valor as being below the parish of Plympton. Here was a tenement entered in both accounts as being worth 8s. per annum.

191. PLYMPTON. Here the Abbey had a garden, the rent being returned in the Ministers' Accounts and Valor at 5s. yearly.

192. EXETER. Like most of the other abbeys, Buckfast had a house in the city for the residence of the abbot, the successive owners of which are traced by Dr. Oliver. In the Valor and Ministers' Accounts it is entered as producing only 6d. per annum for firewood. The reason of this probably was, that it had been leased for a money payment, this small amount being reserved. It was not until 1543 that the King disposed of it.

193. BICATON, a village in the parish of Broadhempston, according to Oliver, belonged to the house, but I have not met with any mention of it in any original document, nor does the name or parish occur in either the Valor or Ministers' Accounts.

194. We also find enumerated in the Valor the usual payments made out of the annual revenue, amounting to £15 16s. There was a corrody of £3 per annum to James Knottysford.

195. The spiritualities, which are entered separately, amount with the pensions paid to £68 14s. 3d. and one pound of wax from the Rectory of Petrockstow.

196. Taking then the figures as they stand in the Valor, we find that the total annual income of the Abbey in 1534 was—

1534.
26 Hen. VII.
cap. 3.

				£	s.	d.
	Rents, &c.	.	.	430	19	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Spiritualities	.	.	68	14	3
out of which payments—				499	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Temporalities	.	15 16 0			
	Spiritualities	.	17 6 8			
				33	2	8
				£466	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Thus leaving the total nett income £466 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., besides twenty pounds of wax and one pair of gloves, an income larger than any other Cistercian house in Devon. And yet, unlike some monastic establishments, there appears to have been no greed of wealth, no undue accumulation of riches; the monks did their best with their land, and often had, as we have seen, to struggle to maintain their rights; but in the centuries which elapsed between the Conquest and the Dissolution it cannot be said that they had been covetous; and the sneer of Richard Cœur de Lion, when he told Fulke that of his three daughters, Covetousness, Pride, and Lust, he would bestow the first upon the white monks, could not apply to the monks of Buckfast.

197. Besides being the chief farmers of the day, the Cistercians were great promoters of the industrial arts. It has recently been discovered that the Cistercians were the predecessors of the ironmasters of the nineteenth century, the monks of Kirkstead and Louth Park Abbey having promoted iron-mining and smelting, and carried on the work on an extensive scale.

Rather than covetous, the Cistercians should be called thrifty and industrious, developing the resources of the neighbourhood in which they settled, and endeavouring to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. It would be a pleasant task, and the results valuable, to trace out the various occupations in which these monks engaged, and what effects their labours have had upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

198. Buckfastleigh owes what prosperity it has to the monks of Buckfast, for the Cistercians were the great wool traders of the times in which they lived, and the owners of the large mills, some of which are built up with the materials of the Abbey and its belongings, are but carrying out in the same locality, in other ways, the work of former years.

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling round it still;

and so, when we use the "Abbot's Way" across the breezy moor, we think of those busy men who often trod it, and carried their merchandise along it; and when we follow the "Monk's Path" by the Dart, flowing on as it did long years ago,

Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge,
It overtaketh in its pilgrimage;

the lives of those who prayed and laboured, laboured and

prayed, hard by, must occupy our thoughts, and "Abbot's Way" and "Monk's Path," and the moor and the river, tell us more, and do more to keep alive the memory, of the old dwellers in the Abbey of Bulfestre, than the few scanty remains of the buildings which they raised.

APPENDIX (A).

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF BUCKFAST.

Name.	Approx. date.	Authorities.
Alwine	1066	Domesday Book.
Eustachius	1143	Archives Dean and Chapter, Exeter
William	1196	Foundation Deed, Torr Abbey.
Nicholas	1207?	Grant to John Lambrith.
Michael	1225	Pedes Finium Henry III.
William	1246	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M.
Howell	1247	Oliver.
Durandus	1258	Oliver.
Henry	1268	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M.
Simon	1272	Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Robert	1280	Do. do.
Peter	1290	Agreements with Hubernford and others, &c.
Robert	1316	Episcopal Registers.
Stephen	1330	Do. do.
John de Churstowe	1332	Do. do.
William Giffard	1333	Do. do.
Philip	1349	Do. do.
Robert Simons	1358	Do. do.
William Paderston	1395	Do. do.
William Slade	1400	Do. do.
William Beaghe	1415	Do. do.
Thomas Rogger	1432	Do. do.
John Ffychet	1440	Do. do.
John Matthu	1449	Do. do.
John Kynge	1483	Will of Ambrose Franke.
John Rede	1498	Episcopal Registers.
St. Clere Pomeroy?		See par. 149.
Alfred Gille	1512	Episcopal Registers.
John Rede	1525	Do. do.
Gabriel Donne	1537	Do. do.

APPENDIX (B).

The following documents are printed (from transcripts made for me from the originals in the British Museum) as they stand, with the contractions and errors. I have thought it best to adopt this course with all the documents throughout this paper, the greater part of which are printed for the first time.

SLOANE MS. No. 513. (fo. 210B.)

Anno Dñi M^{mo} 7c. In crastino p^rificacōis Bē Marie v^rg cōpleta visi^{ne} in mo^ustio de B. p prez Abbatē statuta sūt ea q̄ secūt^r f^rmit^o obsvanda. In pⁱmis statuit^r Anno Dñi 7c. Nos F^r R. dēus Abbas—visitantes filam n^ram Abbaciā de B. statuim⁹ 7 p^eipim⁹ ea q̄ seqūt^r inviolabil^{it} obsvada In pⁱs statud^o dec^evim⁹ 7c. Et in fine sigillū visitator appo^ut^r Qñ aliq⁹ officiū tēpale iniūgi^u ¶ Mo^ucho alicⁱ v^t q^uso p Abbm suū h^o juramentū sb sc^rptū tenear^r p^rsta^r corā Abbe suo 7 seniorib⁹ de cōventu p cōstitutōes Dñi Bñdci pape xij^{mi}.

¶ Juramentū.

Ego f^r R mo^uch⁹ v^t q^usus Moñ de B. ordis Cist⁹ juro p i^{ta} scā Dī ev^unge^u q⁹ ab i^{to} die in antea in off^o mⁱ p vos Abbm meū cōmisso 7 i oib⁹ 7 sinⁱ mⁱ in off^o p^rdco cōmiss fidel^{it} me hebo 7 q⁹ de p^rciis reddāib⁹ f^uctib⁹ seu p^rvētib⁹ quib⁹ cū; inde p^rveientib⁹ 7 exp^rnsis quociēs 7 qñ p Abbe⁹ meū requisit⁹ fuo fidelē q^upotū reddā pt Ds mⁱ ded⁹it 7 pot⁹ 7 reliq^u quecū; sup^rfu^{it} Mo^ustio v^t bursario h⁹ Moñ mei integ^ulit assignabo s^o me Ds adjuvet 7 ista scā Dī Ev^ungelia.

¶ Juramentū novicōre.

¶ Ego f^r N cticus juro p ista scā Dī ev^unge^a q⁹ ab isto die in antea nullū apponā repugnacōis obstac^um ūl^um p^rabo defencōis p^rsidm qm ad jussio^m Abbis mei offa si qua mⁱ committē^r in fut^ro dimittā abs⁹ q^udiccōne q^ucū; sic me Ds adjuvet 7c.

Quilⁱz novici⁹ in ordīe Cist⁹ petens instant⁹ ut p^rfessio^m suā faciat inf^u annū p^rbōis sue 7 si cōced^r ei si⁹ licite p^r ut ex^u de reli⁹ 7 t^unsit ad religiōm e^o ad aplicam Tūc p^ref 7 faciat insptā renūciacōm in en^o corā Abbe suo 7 cōventu.

P^rfessio Monachorē.

Ego f^r R cticus Exoreista Accolit⁹ sbdiacon⁹ t sac^rdos p^rmitto stabilitē meā 7 cōv^rsio^m morē meorē 7 obediē^{az} s^m reglā; scī Bñdci ordis Cist⁹ corā Dō 7 omib⁹ scīs ej⁹ quorē

relique hic hñt in hoc loco qui vocat Bucfast ord Cist constructo in hoñe beatissime Dē genitricis semp ip⁹ vginis Marie in pñencia dñi Wiffi Abbis.

¶ Juramentū Abbis.

Ego fr N eteus Abbs h⁹ Moñ be Marie de B juro p ista sça Dī evn^{ge} p me tacta q possessiones reddit⁹ t jura mobilia t imobilia isti⁹ Moñ nō vendā nē alienabo vt impignorabo neq de nōvo infeodabo ne p aī modum donabo nⁱ q^utenus statutū Pape Bñdci t jura ordis mei pmittūt sē me Ds adjuvet t ista sça Dī Ev^{ge} p me tacta t vaci⁹ osculata.

Juramentū scolaris mittendi ad studiū.

Ego fr N eteus scolaris huj⁹ Moñ be M^e de B ordis Cist juro p ista sça Dī evn^{ge} q ab isto die in antea c⁹ coī ordis mei pⁱviligia libtates t appbatas gsuetudiēs atqz statuta aīd clam vt palā p me t p aliū attemptā impet^{re} seu t in a^o illicite sive p^tve c⁹ire nō psumā uñ p^dcūs ordo meus in pte vt in toto dampnū a^tscādalū inc^{re}re valeat vt g^uvamen sē me Ds tē.

Juramentū scolaris pmovēdi ad g^udū scolasticum.

Ego fr N Monachus t scolaris Moñ bē M^e de Bucfast ordis Cist juro p ista sça Dī ev^{ge} q; cū ad baclā vt Magist^u theologicē facultat⁹ pvenio c⁹ instituta ordis mei pⁱviligia t libtates aīd in futⁱs nō attēptabo p me t p aliū seu alios nē quocūq; doloso colo^r q^uesito p^eabo seu p me p^eari paciar ppetrando q^u instituta t libtates ordis mei aīdci Nec eidm psumā vt t p^eabo p me vt p aliū clam vt palā infⁱngē seu q^omodoliz alias impug^u sē me Ds tē.

Juramentū Monachi vocati ad cōsiliū Abbatis.

Ego fr N. Mo^{ch} t pfessus Moñ bē M^e de B. ordis Cist juro p ista sça Dī ev^{ge} q secretū t consiliū q^ucūq; mī per vos Abbm meū vt aliū seu alios noīe v^o jā revelandū fidelit⁹ tenebo atq; svabo ne id ullaten⁹ in postū alicⁱ vt aīd p^t conscia; v^oaz p me nē p aliā seu p alios q^uscūq; revelabo neq; denudabo nē t revelā^r seu denuda^r faciam vt pcurabo sic me ds tē.

Jurame^t Monachi mⁱtēdi ad curiā Ro^unā p negoⁱs dom⁹.

Ego fr N. Mo^{ch} t pfess⁹ h⁹ Moñ be M^e de B. juro p ista sça Dī ev^{ge} p me corpat tacta q nego^a dñi mei Abbis t dce Mosti mei gmissa t cōm^ttenda fide^t in cur^u ro^una pseq^ur t p posse meo dītnr pmovebo cū exacta diligencia ac p^ecunia;

mi delibandā in usus ⁊ utili^{tez} dēore negociore mi cōmissore
⁊ cōmittēdoz ⁊ nō in alios vsus frivilos expendā qqz ūllam
īp et^{com} in dēa cūr vl alibi p me vl p aliū seu alios faciā vl
fi peū^{bo} q tend^e potit ad incēmentū honore seu status dei
dñi mei abbis vl mei a^t egli^z de cōventu sive Moñ me pñdiciū
vl ruinā q^ovism^o ac ⁊ int^u tⁱduū advent^o mei pⁱmo ad dēaz
cūr gñali peū^{tor}i ordis mei si ei^o copīa hē^r potūo me fidelit^r
pntabo s^e me d^s ⁊c.

Juramēt Mo^{ch} t eg^osi dir^{ti} ad cūr ro^{na} p absolucōe.

Ego fr N. Mo^{ch} ⁊ pfessus h^o Mosti de B. iuro p ista
sca di ev^{ng}a q cas^o quē stimulantē q^scia meā dño meo
abbi exposui ⁊ p q^o ad cñdm sedē aplicā tiam ab eo petivi
v^o est ⁊ vacit mi accidit ūllo simulacōis vl fraudis color^r
pmixto ⁊ q p tēpe quo ex^u dēm Moñ meū ex causa p^dca fūo
itūnat^us mansurus vl q^om^ocū^z moraturus nullū oīo actū vl
inst^u mentū seu a^d a^d qeū^z nōie censeat^u eg^u p^rivilegia
ordis mei aⁿdēi vl statuta a^t cōsuetudies appbatas eiusdm p
me vl p alios seu aliū peū^{bo} a^t alias arte vl ingenio impetrabo
q in pñdiciū a^t psone egeū^z stat^o dignit^e vl condicōis existat
vl g^uvamen ac ⁊ int^u tⁱduū p^o advētū meū pⁱmo ad cūr
ro^{na} gñali peū^{tor}i ordis mei si copīa ip^o hē^r potō me
fidelit^r presentabo s^e me d^s ⁊c.

Obligačo recipiendi in Noviciū.

Ego N. de c^{ie}us Exorcista accloit^o sbdiacon^o diacon^o vl
sacdos dio instinctu motus cupiens vitam Mo^{ch}alem duce in
isto Moñ be M^e de B. ordis Cist Exoñ dioč obligo me dō ⁊
be M^e sp v^{gi} di genit^{ei} ac oībz scis ⁊ pat^r abba q die mi limitato
tonsurā ⁊ hitū novicior^z in isto dēo Moñ vacit^r assumā ac
integrū annū pbačonis mee vl qntū in h^oa reğla sci bñdēi fuit
indultū fidelit^r pimplebo s^m for^{am} ordis aⁿdēi.

¶ Peticio novicij in Capitulo.

Dñe peto instant^r ⁊ hmt^o supplico q^{ten}o valeam a vobis
recipi ad faciend^r pfessiōm meā in isto Moñ de B. ad vⁱviend^r
dō ⁊ scis eius hic in^r vos in hitu Monachali sedm reğlam sci
bñdēi ordis Cist^r ad tⁱminū vite mee s^m legem di ⁊ v^ra docu-
menta. ¶ Tūc exponat illi abbas auriciā ordis vt est modus.

¶ Renūciačo.

Ego frat^r Rič etet^o Novicius in isto Moñ bte Marie de
Buckfast ordis Cist^r dio instictu motus cupiens ordinem monas-
ticū in isto p^dco Moñ s^m reğlaz sci bñdicti solempnit^r pfiti in

subsidiū novicijs religiosis de iure indultū nōvi n^e metu induct^s
s; p^e sponte sīpli⁹ t absolute residuo dēti anni pbaconis mee
in hijs scīpt^e renūcō t peto instant me recipi ad pfessiōm
pācam faciendam s^m for^m ordinis antedēci.

Iūm cū refrigescēte devocone mīltoꝝ pauce pso^e pflⁱ dolor
ad cōvsiōem vēiant hijs dieb; vñ in nōullis mūdi ptib;
monastia nri ordis magnū paciūt^m defectū psonaz pp^e qd
cult⁹ diu⁹ minuit^m t monasteria ipa in tēpalib; magnā
sustineāt lesionē vt autē de receptis novicijs cici⁹ adiuvet^m ca^m
ge^{le} diffi^{va} alias editā de novijs ante annū pbaconis finitū ad
pfessionē solempnē admittens ipis q; bndicēdis vsq; ad revo-
caōem pdurandū progat t renovat sic tamēq; ipi noviciⁱ
aūq^m bndicāt^m sciant psaltīū t ea que de nēcitate sūt sciēda
t qrtūdecimū sue etatis cōplevint t residuo t̄pis anni sue
pbacōis de fco renūcient expsse vt p; sup^a. Ista diffiniō
compilata fūat anno dñi Mīlmo ccc lxxij apud Cist i c^o ge^{li}.

212 b. Revendo i x^o pri ac dno dno E. di grā Exon Epō sui
hmiles t devoti filij Abbs t Convent⁹ Monastij Bukfest^r ordis
Cist^eciensis Exon dioč revēcias tanto pri debitas cū honōr
Revēde patnitati v̄re. J. b. accolitū v̄rum liberū t legit^m
boneq; cōvsaōis t honeste v̄re dioč p̄sentam⁹ hmilit^r sup-
plicātes t devote q̄ting eūdē. J. ad oīs sacros ordies p
sac^rū manuū v̄raz iposiōem carit^e ituitu pmove digei.
On⁹ ac pmoōis sive pvisōis eiusd i nos t successores nros
to^atr suscipim⁹ vos autē successōrsq; v̄ros i hac pte idēpnes
cōsva^r pmittim⁹ p pntes. In c^o rei testioꝝ sigillū n̄r; cōe ē
app.

APPENDIX (C).

SLOANE MSS. No. 513, fo. 213.

In visitacōne faciēda p^o d; Abbas visitat^{at} p^omunir visitand
 scribendo sⁱ vt ej^q locū tenēti de te^e advēt^q sui cā visi^{is} celebrāde
 P^a gⁱ die visi^{is} añq^u intret ca^m d; p^omunir Abt^m t ej^q P^orem
 dom^q t p^o int^r ecem^u ad vigi^{as} vt ad pⁱmam ut filii sui sⁱ
 obediat^q mage devote. Intās g^o ca^m post lēom regle plectā
 dicto ut mor^q ē tndi^{te} sbjūgat Carissⁱ frēs t filii late^r vos nō
 d; cā instan^t advēt^q n^{ri} qⁱlizn pa^r Abbas p^t scit^e sⁱ statuta
 ordis tene^r annuatⁱ p se t p aliū singla Mos^utia sⁱ imete^e
 sbjēcta visita^r t ea qⁱ ivenit corigēda zelo dⁱ t ordis tā in
 spualib; q^u in corp^{alib}; emēda^r Ad h^o gⁱ v^ei ut actū visi^{is}
 pficiā i vobis dⁱa g^utia dirigēte t q; c^utā form^u i hac pte
 hem^q mutādā iō s^ugat cātor t legat corā vobis Deiⁿ pte^u
 carta visi^{is} t lega^r tūc plect^e diffinib; legēdis dicat visitator.
 Ecce kmi vos audistā bonā infore^uom nob a scis p^{ri}b; n^{ris}
 t^uditā q^ub^r nos t vos hem^q pced^e i p^{ri}nti visitacōe n^{ra} t iō
 doe Abba debet^e frēs v^{ro}s roga^r p^{ri}pe t monē^r ut ea qⁱ
 corigēda novint puplice t p^{ri}vati nob suggerant t p^{ro}ponant s^q
 form^u corā nob lectam Postq^u v^o Abbas fec^uit moicōm suā
 Dicat visitator t nos autoritē p^{ri}na q^u fūgin^r i hac pte vob
 oib; t sinⁱ p^{ri}cipim^q i hac pte i v^{ri}tute s^{ce}e obedi^e q^utin^q veiat^e ad
 nos puplice t p^{ri}vati p meli^q indicavite faciēd t oⁿdate ea qⁱ
 corigēda sūt i mos^utio i sp^{ualib}; t tēpalib; tā i capite q^u in
 mēb^{is} ptestam^r q; vobis p pte n^{ra} q; qⁱeqⁱ nobis caritatie
 suggestū fu^uit t ex bono spū pati sum^q id efficate emēda^r p^t
 Ds mīstv^uerit gt^uiā t ipi^q t ordis honorē aīare vīare salutē
 paceq; t utilite; oīū i cōr Tūc dicat visitator volum^q p^q ca^m
 visita^r officia iō vos officiales sit^e in officiis v^{ri}s t vos P^or
 pvideat^e de Frīb; qⁱ vadāt nobiscū t p^q novā hebite pliamētū
 Insup durate visitacōe res^uvam^q in man^q n^{ras} pulsacōm ad
 pⁱmā t ad ca^m t phibem^q ne a^o Mo^uch^q de Monastio se
 absentet sⁿ licen^un^{ra} s^pali t qⁱ opus bonū incipe d; cū oⁿone
 ut finē meliorē heat in effeu iō ut p^{ri}s act^q n^{re} visi^{is} meli^q
 pspe^u dice^q i p^{ri}n^o veni cⁱr s^pe p^{ri} n^{re} ave et colta Accōnes
 n^{ras} t^e.

De comissař

Qñ commissari⁹ visitat dicat loq^um^r de ordie nřo deñ sbjūgat kī vos seite cāz advē⁹ nři Venimus sř vocati sum⁹ ad mo^u-stīū istud p commissiōm přiis vři dñi v3 Abbis tñis loci s3 i pin^o volū⁹ q^u audiatē for^um cōmissiōis nře q^u ptea dicat comissař Ecce socii vos audistē for^um isři⁹ cōmissiōis admittitē istā cōmissōz 7 nos s ej⁹ for^um qib3 annuētibus dicat cōmissari⁹ srgat cātor 7 legat for^um visi^{is} 7c ut s^u De relaxacōe pene vř mitiga^{no} pñie Amice nos itellexim⁹ ob q^um cāz pōit⁹ es i pñia 7 sic dēm ē nob mto h^o patis ad istanciā tñ Abbis tui 7 socōre tuore remittim⁹ 7 relaxam⁹ peñaz istā i^a p de ceto te emēdes i q^m potis erga ordiēz at3 dñm Q^a die dēa collacōe si q^u fuit faciat pśidēs postea pelamacōes pt matīā invenit in suo pliamēto 7 alibi sup p^{ore} sup^{ore} cantōr succētoř celleraris sbcellerař de spūalib3 7 tēpalib3 7 sup articlos q^utētē in sc̄pto visi^{is} Piorē sic alloquens. Dñe Pior tu es pelamat⁹ p eo q^u nō fac ē debitū officii tui cēa ordiēz obśvād Frēs nō sedet in clautro festivis dieb3 7 aliis tēpe lēois nec tu ad bom ex^m alioře h^o facis ut deberes. Silenciū in 4 locis pñcipalib3 nō obśvat^u nec 7 in aliis locis 7 tēpib3 debite 7 pñpue ad mēsā. Frēs nō veniūt ad šviciū dñm 7 horas canoicas in ecclia qñs sic deberet s3 aliq^u s3 absentāt sepi⁹ intendētes vagaçoi 7 alii potacāb3 in ordinatē post cōpletōrñ 7 añ remanēt 7 de vigiliis 7 de cōpletōř nec ea psolvūt in ifmitoris tepe debito ut tenēt^r Nō veniūt ad qfom oī septi^u n^e celebrāt missas suas cōit^r sic deet. Formā 7 bi Bernardi přiis nři i cantu 7 P^{dia} nō obśvatē devote morose ac vivaciř cantādo s3 nimis tepide festinātē 7 indevote cōpletē šviciū dñm q^a pceptū

Sic, bis.

S^ovite dño i tior⁹ P⁹tea dñe Pior deber^s ex offo tuo excitař cantorē in ecclia 7 alics qřres tuos ut dñū officiū cu tior 7 tremōř inibi psolvant remissos sř negligētes i ca^o pelamař coriq^e 7 emēdař s3 ista nō facē qñ vř⁹ dissitās in pictm aīe tue 7 detīmentū nō modicū religio^{is}. Illa que dixim⁹ piori ti 7 sup^{ore} iponim⁹ q3 nō facedebitū tuū q^untū ad obśvācias regłares i pp^{ia} p^a aut aliena q^ur qⁱ delibař volum⁹ q^u vobis p vřa necligēcia sit facied eatē sessū us3 in crastinū iudiciū exsp^tantes. T^ecia die dīco a pśidēte bñdī^{te} expo^uq3 regła sbjūgat loq^um^r de ordie nřo 7 petita vēia a P^{ore} 7 aliis p^{id}ie pelamatē dicat pśedēs Dñe Pior młta fuit tī ipōita hest⁹na die hic i ca^o uñ magnā peñiaz meruisti ex ordis rigōř S3 mīa moti volum⁹ ad pūš puniçoz oīo differř st spe emēdaçois usq3 ad pxiaz visi^ez i q^u si nō inven⁹im⁹ debitā emēdacōm i te 7 in aliis n^l vobis ppōim⁹ oñdeř gřo deceçto 7 favor s3 cōstet vobis de ceto s3

statuta ordiis nři oęz rigore justicie q^a vos volum⁹ obřvare 7 iō faciatę oĩa 7 sin^{la} bñ emēdari 7 eatę sessum Tūc dicat tri frēs 7 filii qsid⁹ate attēci⁹ 7 videte q^alit⁹ pntęz visier nřaz pfcin⁹ i vob oī rigore ordiis pēit⁹ pmissio pponim⁹ n p nē oñdeř vobis som grāz 7 favoē movēdo 7 vitando? q tū⁹ dñm officium devocōe debita psolvatę ořom atz leccōi tepibz debite insistatę Abbi vřo 7 aliis řřioribz vřis obedienciā 7 revēenciā exhibeatę caritatē řřinitatis 7 bonū pacē ivicē obřvādo debetis insup vagaco; ořodā evitař defeus vestros atq; neeligēcias emēdař ut s^c grāz vobis tēaz in pnti visitacōe iveiam⁹ i pxiō advētu nřo vos in vacuū nřtate⁹ recepisse Sup istę v^o efficat obřvād Piori 7 suppriori cōmittim⁹ vices nřas ut faciat istā monicōm nřam ab oibz sbřvari. Nichil ad faciēd ē ad pus ki n⁹ cū orōne ut moř ē visita^{cz} nřaz řiar⁹. Recomēdam⁹ ģ vobis 7 ořonibz vřis statū 7 unitatē ecēie un⁹it capud ipi⁹ intueccū? dñm si; Sūmū pontē cū toto clero sⁱ fideř adherēte ut sūt cardenales Archiepi Epi Abbes Pior⁹s cetiz rector⁹s ac curā aiare řntes pēipue ģ recomēdo orōibz vřis ordie; nřm Cisteii cū oibz plāt 7 sbdit⁹ i eod 7 spalit domū vřaz Mřnā Ex-a^a pte recomēdo orōibz vřis pspitatē 7 pacē toci⁹ Xianissi 7 spalit Regē 7 ppti Anglicani illustissimū pncipē Dñm nřm regē Dñāq; reginā scs; incolas Dños 7 eoēs h⁹ řř 7 pēipue os Fūdator⁹s pat⁹nos 7 bñfactores nři ordiis i cōi; 3^o recomēdo orōibz vřis os fideles vivos 7 defūctos 7 spalit aias dormieciū qui i p^rgatorio đinā mīaz p^rstolan⁹ ut det itđ đs requie 7 ģliā; sēpitnā.

Igit⁹ aie istore 7 aie patrū nřore matrū fratū sorore ōniūq; pentū 7 bñfactore nřnō 7 omñ fideiū defūctore p đī mīaz i pace req⁹escāt Vos ex pte Piorę qⁱ estę sacerdotē celebrabitis 7 q⁹li; vřm celebrabit unā missā p defūctę 7 q⁹li; vřm qⁱ estis ex pte Abbis unā missā de ba vřgine Maria Recomēdam⁹ vos đo ki mřtu reg⁹ciant vobis de mora nřa 7 illā pacē q^am đs reliquit suis discip⁹is t⁹nsiens ex h^o mūdo ad přez vobis poptam⁹ 7 pax đī ģ exsupat oęz ss^m exultet i cordibz vřis custodiēs corda vřa 7 inteligēcias vřas nři si placeat 7 convent⁹ nři i vřis orōnibz cotidie memorātę Et ad đm sitę filii 7 Frēs ki 7 řndicēo Dī oipotētę přis 7 f. 7 s. s. descēdat 7 maneat sup vos in etnum amen.

Q. Ricardus Dove Monachus 7 scholaris de Bukfast—R. D. M. de B.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

IV.
NEWENHAM.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

NEWENHAM.

199. This Abbey was situated in the parish of Axminster, at a short distance from the town. Founded by William de Mohun in 1245, the site of the Abbey was blessed, and the cemetery consecrated in the course of the following year.

200. It is not my intention to write the history of this house. This has been already done by the late Mr. James Davidson, in a manner which leaves little further to be said, and to his Memoir I would refer my readers.* I intend only to print some unpublished documents relating to the Abbey and to certain proceedings of its inmates hitherto unknown.

201. The second Abbot was Henry de Persolte, and in the first year of his abbacy a purchase of part of Shapwick was made of Henry de Burton and Mabilla his wife for a money consideration, the convent yielding in addition annually, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, a pair of white gloves. I give the original of the agreement entered into at Exeter on the Morrow of the Ascension, 1249. The payment appears to have been thirty marks, not thirty-five, as mentioned by Davidson, p. 158.

Hec est finat concordia fea In Cuñ dñi Rege apud Exon In C^ostino Ascensionis Dñi Anno regni Rege Henr fit Rege Joh Tricesimo Reio Corā Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Prestoñ Mağro Sim de Wautoñ ⁊ Johe de Cobbeñ Justic Itinānt ⁊ aliis dñi Rege fidei tūc ibi p^osentib; Int Henr Abtem de Newenñ quer ⁊ Henr de Burtoñ ⁊ Mabit vñ ei^o imped de vna Caruē tre ⁊ dimid cū ptiñ in Shepwyke. Unde plac Wañ carte suñ fuit in eos in ead Cuñ Scilt qd pdci Henr ⁊ Mabit reñ pdcam tra cū ptiñ esse ius ipius Abbis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Neweham vt illā q^um Id Abbs ⁊ ecclā sua pdca hnt de dono

* The History of Newenham Abbey, in the County of Devon, by James Davidson. London and Exeter. 1843.

pdcorz Henr̃ t Mabit. Habeñ t tenend̃ eid Abbi t suc̃ suis t ecclie sue pd̃ce de pd̃cis Henr̃ t Mabit t hed̃ ipius Mabit imp̃ Reddendo inde pañ vnū pãr albarz Cyrothecarz ad Nat̃itate sc̃i Joh̃ Bap̃te p om̃i suĩco t exac̃cone. Et pd̃ci Henr̃ t Mabit t hed̃ ipius Mabit Wãr pd̃co Abbi t suc̃ suis t ecclie sue pd̃ce pd̃cam t̃ram cū p̃tiñ p pd̃cm suĩc cont̃ om̃es hoies imp̃. Et p h̃c rẽc wãr fine t concordia Idem Abbs dedit pd̃cis Henr̃ t Mabit Triginta M^{re}as arg̃nti.

Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 446.

202. The next is the abridgment of John Prince (the author of "The Worthies of Devon," who was born in the house at Newenham Abbey,) of the account of the ceremonies attending the laying the foundation stone of the church. Prince heads his abstracts,—

[*Cartæ sequentes ob nimia prolixitate abbreviunter p J. P.*]

A^o gratie 1254 Idūs Septem̃. positus est primus Lapis super Fundamentū Ecclie B^{te} Marie de Nyweham a ven^{eli} viro Dño Reginaldo de Moun Fundatore ejusd̃ abbathe; qui etiā tres Petras posuit, cruce signatas; et quartam petram posuit Dñus Wiffmus de Moun frater dicti Reginaldi; Quintā petrā posuit Dñus Wymondus de Ralegh miles; et in secundo Anno postea Dñus de Smaleridge. Posite sunt he quinque petre in honorē s^{te} Trinitat̃ et b^{te} Marie Virginis et oīum Sanctorū, p^{sen}t tunc Dño Henrico tunc Abbate et omni Conventu.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

203. The date given in the following copy of the deed of Reginald de Mohun, directing that his body should be buried before the high altar in the Abbey Church of Newenham, is different from that in the copy referred to by Davidson, and it appears to vary in other particulars.—See Davidson, p. 35.

Oībus s^{te} Matris Ecclie filijs &c. Regiñ de Moun Miles Dñus de Dunsterre Saluē in Dño Sempit̃r. Affectione qua nos Nov^{etis} versus Monasteriū de Nyweham Exoñ Dioc̃es quia nostra existit fundat̃ Ab̃tem et Monachos Ord̃. Cist̃. ibid̃c Deo et Glorioso virg̃ Marie famulantibus ex devotione gerimus p̃sentibus,— declaramus, volentes Corpus nostrū, cū ab eod̃ Anima fuerit separata, in Eccl̃a de Nywehā ante majus altare honorifice sepeliend̃ legamus, et insuper expresse concedentes qd̃ ubicūq; et quocunq; decesserim preterquā in Terra sancta p Heredes [vel] Alios Amicos Execut̃ nostros Corpus ñrum apud Nyweham Sepeliend̃ deferatur. alioqui liceat memorato Ab̃ti et Monachis qui p tempore in dicto Monasterio existunt

corpus ñrum p se vel p certos nuntios ad hoc specialiter Deputatos requirere et apud Nywehā deferre, vt p aliquos Amicorū ñrorum alibi (qđ absit) humatū esset. In cujus rei testimonñ Sigillū meum apposuimus. Hijs Test. Dño Witto de Moun, Wimondo de Ralegh, Gervasio de Horton tunc vicecoñ Devoñ, Johe Arondell, Warino de Ralegh Militibus; Witto de Bray, Reginaldo de Bath, Gilb. de Castello, Rado de Monte Sorell, Riço de Membyry, Ada Hunt et alijs. .Dať apud Dunstor iiij Kal. Jul. A° D. 1255.—Ibid. p. 423.

204. The record of the death of the founder follows:—

A°. Di. 1257. 13 Kal. Feb. die Dominica in festo storū Fabiani et Sebastiani Reginaldus de Moun Dñus de Dunstorre et Fundator Abbathie de Nyweham viā universe Carnis ingressus est apud Torr in Coñ Devoñ.—Ibid. p. 371.

205. The kindness of Mr. J. M. Davidson, the son of the historian of Newenham, enables me to print a complete copy of the monkish rhymes in praise of Bishop Bronescombe with the original Latin extended.

Plus de viro referam
Qualiter et Nyweham
Fovet et decorat
 Prout vobis dicere
 Possum necnon pandere
Plurimum honorat.

Ibi multum laboravit
Et thesauros erogavit
Eorum laboribus
 Quod nunc patet et patebit
 Gaudet homo que gaudebit
Futuris temporibus.

Primo sex altaria
Per sua donaria
Ibidem levavit
 Quæ de Dei gratiâ
 Manu suâ propriâ
Post et dedicavit.

Ex his autem senis aris
Pars habet aquilonarie
Ternas in basilicâ.
 Quorum sancto Gabrieli
 Cunctis angelisque cæli
Dedicatur unica.

Thomæ magistri secunda
Cujus luxit vita munda
Cunctisque martyribus
 Qui vi crucis triumphalis
 Caput hortis infernalis
Trivarunt sub pedibus.

Sanctæ quoque Katerinæ
Et virginibusque sine
Virili concubitu
 Ara tertia sancitur
 Illis eis et largitur
Laus devoto spiritu.

Aliæ quidem tres aræ
Latae nunc ad angulare
Locis stant dividuis
 Quarum prima dedicatur
 Johanni qui plus amatur
In Dei discipulis.

Lucæ, sanctoque Matthæo,
Et ei quem signat leo,
Cunctis et apostolis,
 Quos gens Christianæ legis
 Jussis poenâ summi Regis
Habet pro didasculis.

Annæ secundaque piæ,
Matri scilicet Mariæ,
Sanctisque conjugibus
 Qui per nuptialem vitam
 Aulam cœli concupitam
Habent pro laboribus.

In honore Nicholai
Preca leni qui vult trahi
Ad opem merentium
 Omniumque confessorum
 Qui fragrarunt in amorem
Stat altare tertium.

Multa post hæc fecit ibi,
O tu lector, quæ non tibi
Modo recitantur ;
 Dicant hi de Nyweham
 Qui per Dei gratiam
Inde jam lætantur.

Igitur vos Sancti Dei
 Subvenite, precor, ei
 Implorantes veniam
 Qui nos tantus sit honore
 Et pro Christo sic labere
 In domo de Nyweham.

Hinc vos qui de Nyweham
 Estis ut memoriam
 Præsulis habendo
 Deprecor ne taceat
 Vox laudis sed valeat
 Gratias agendo.

Orantes cum credulis
 Pro salute præsulis
 Vos qui via honorat
 Germinat ut lilium
 Ante Dei filium
 Pro quo sic laborat.

Pro Waltero confessore
 Mentis visu cordis ore
 Rogatis, carissimi.
 Ut in die mortis diræ
 Hunc dignetur custodire
 Filius altissimi. Amen.

206. The following is the agreement with William de Staunton, permitting the monks to take stone from his quarry of Staunton, which was situated, it is stated, between the quarry of the monks of Ford and the grantor's arable land.

Oïbus x^{ti} fidⁱ p^{re}sen^t Script^{ur} visu^r vel Auditur^{um} Wilt^{is} fit Wiltⁱ de Staūton mit^{is} salu^r. Nov^{etis} me dedisse et concess^{um} Deo et b^e Marie et fabrice Eccl^e in honorē eorund^{um} apud Nyweham incepte et Monachis ejusd^{em} Locⁱ unā Acram de Quarrarea mea de Staunton jacentē inter Quarrariā Monachorū de Forda et t^{er}ram meā arabilem, et se extendentē ab oriente Longitudine 16 p^{ar}ticarū, et in Latitud^{inem} versus Austrū 8 p^{ar}ticarū et adeo profunde sicut melius videretur expedire. Concessi etiā p^{ro} me dictis Monachis et ministris q^{uo}d hab^{er} Liberū et idoneū ingress^{um} et egress^{um} p^{er} terram meam cū Carro et Carreta ad petrū Cariam^{um} &c. Pro hac autē donatione et concessione dedere mihi Abbas et Convent^{us} de Nyweham septē marcas sterling^{um} premanibus &c. In cujus rei testim^{um} p^{re}senti Scripto sigillū meū apposui. Testibus Dño Hen^{rico} de Aulton, Dño Andrea Rec-

tore Ecte de Staunton Robto de Staunton fre ejus Rog^o de La Breche, Dño Huḡ tunc Priore de Newham et alijs. Dať mense Apr̃ A°. Di. 1279.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

207. The next document is of some interest. It is the record of a dispute between the Abbot of St. Michael's Mount,—not the Cornish, but the French Abbey, that of St. Michael "*in periculo Maris*,"—and the Abbot of Newenham, as to rendering "*secta*" in respect of land in the manor of Yarcombe in the hundred of Axminster. The verdict of the jury was in favour of the French abbot. William de Saham, one of the justices itinerant, was a judge of the Court of King's Bench. William de Gisellham, whose name often appears in the legal records, was the King's advocate, the names of Attorney and Solicitor-General not having been adopted until the reign of Edward IV. In 1229 Gisellham was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.*

Płita de Juratis ⁊ Assisis Coram Salañ de Roffi ⁊ Sociis suis Justiciarij Itiñantib; Apud Exoñ In Com̃ Devoñ In Octab̃ S̃ci Martini Anno Regni Reḡ Edwardi fit Reḡ Henr̃ Nono Incipiente Decimo.

Boylund.

¶ Abbas s̃ci Michis in pic̃to mañ suñ fuit ad respond̃ Abbi de Neweham de p̃lito qđ fač sectam ad hundr̃m suum de Axmenystre q̃am ad illud fač debet ⁊c Et unde dicit qđ quidam Galfrs p̃deč suus fuit s̃s de p̃dča secta p mañ^o ejusdam Thurstani Abbis de Moñte s̃ci Michis in pic̃to mañ p̃deč p̃dči Abbis de Mañio de Yartekumbe ut de tribus sept̃ in tres sept̃ ut de feodo ⁊ Jure tpe pacis tpe Dñi H Reḡ pat̃s Dñi Reḡ nūc capiendo inde expleč ad valenč ⁊c Et qđ tale sit Jus ⁊c off^ot Et Abbas p Atorñ suū veñ Et defend̃ Jus suū ⁊ seisi^am p̃dči Galfri p̃deč ⁊c Et totū ⁊c. Et poñ se in magnam assi^am Dñi Reḡ. Et peñ reč fieri ut^m ipe maj^o Jus ht tenendi p̃dčm mañiū suū de Yartekumbe absq; hoc qđ aliq̃m s̃tam ei faciat p eodm ad hundredū p̃dči Abbis de Axemenystre sič tenet An idm Abbas de Neweham h̃ndi p̃dcām sectam de t̃bus sept̃s in tres sept̃is ⁊c. Et off^ot Dño Regi dimid̃ mare p h̃nda m̃coē de tpe Et Recipit^r ⁊c. Et Wiłs de Radleg̃h. Rads de Done. Ričs Coffyn ⁊ Ričs de Hydoñ q̃atuor milites veñ ⁊ eligūt istos scit̃ Ričm de Hydoñ. Wiłm de Radleg̃h. Radm de Done Ričm Coffyn Hugone de Radleg̃h Wiłm de Albemarle. Henr̃ de Radleg̃h Joñem de Valle Torta de Clist Wiłm Punchardon. Radm fit Riči Warinum de sicca vill Joñem Punchardon Michem Trenchard Rogum

* Foss, Judges of England, p. 301.

fit Pagani Johm de Umfarnvyl ꝛ Wilm le Prouz, qui dñt sup sacrm suũ qđ pdcus Abbas de Monte s̃ci Michis in picto maĩ maj⁹ Jus h̃t tenendi pdcm maĩliũ de Yattecombe absq, pdca secta faciendũ ad hundrm pdci Abbis de Axemynstre de tribus septis in tres septim̃ sic tenet q̃a pdcs Abbas de Neweham h̃ndi pdcam sectam ad hundrm suũ pdcm de lbus sept̃ in tres sept̃ Et l'º cons̃ est qđ Abbas de Monte s̃ci Michis in picto maĩ ꝛ suc̃ sui teneat pdcm Maĩliũ de Yattecombe absq, pdca secta faciendũ ad hundrm pdcm quiete de pdco Abbe de Neweham ꝛ suc̃ suis inppet Et Abbas de Neweham in m̃ia Et Wils de Gyselham appoñ clām p dño Rege.

M
Assize Roll Devon $\frac{1}{34}$ 1 Memb: 13-d.

208. In 1301-2 at the Cornish Assize at Launceston the Abbot was called upon to show by what authority he claimed to hold the hundred and bailiwick of Stratton. This is referred to by Davidson, and I give the original entry from the Assize Roll.

Placita de Juĩ ꝛ assis . . apud Lancenetoñ In Coĩm Córnut In Octab̃ s̃ci Michis Anno regni Regis Edwardi filij Regis Henr̃ Tricesimo.

¶ Abbas de Niwenham suũ fuit ad respond̃ dño Regi quo waranto clamat h̃re hundredum ꝛ ballivam de feodo sine aliquo dando de hundredo de Strattoñ. Et Abbs per attorñ suũ veñ Et dicit qđ ipe ꝛ eius p̃decessores sui a tempore quo nō exstat memoria habuerunt pdcam ballivam ꝛ ea vsi fuerũt hucusque absq, aliqua interrupcoe. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Joh̃ de Mutf* simitr In hundro nichil clamat. Ideo reñ Regi. Juĩ quo ad ballivam pdcam dicunt sup sacrm suũ qđ pdcus Abbas ꝛ oĩes predeç sui a tempe fundaçois Abbathie sue pdce ꝛ oĩes alij qui Maĩlium de Nortoñ tenuerunt ante fundaçoem pdcam fuerunt ballivam pdcam ꝛ Ideo pdcus Abbas inde sine die salvo ꝛc.

M
Assize Roll. $\frac{1}{21}$ 1. m. 37.

209. The next, from the De Banco Roll, date 1317, refers

* *Joh̃nes de Mutford*, in other Pleas—*qui sequitur pro Rege*.

to a claim by the Abbey against William Gel, chaplain, for the payment of £20 due from him.

Pfita apud Westm̃ coram Wifls de Beresford ꝛ sociis suis Justic̃ Dñi Reg̃ de Banco Termino Pasch̃ anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. decimo.

De tribus septim̃ Pasch̃.

¶ Essoñ Abbtis de Nywynham op. se iiij. die versus Wiffo Gel Capellanū de pfito qđ reddat ei viginti libꝛ quas ei debet ꝛ injuste detinet ꝛ Et ipe nō veñ Et ꝑceptū fuit viç qđ suñ eū ꝛ Et viç nich̃ inde fecit set mand qđ nich̃ het ꝛ Et testatū est hic qđ satis het in eodē Coñ tuo ꝛ Po sicut ꝑus ꝑceptū est viç qđ suñ eū qđ sit hic a die S̃ci Michis in xv dies ꝛ. De Banco Roll, Easter, 10 Edw. II.

210. The next, 20 Edw. II. from the Pole Collections, refers to the gift of the Tyntens, of lands in Shapwick to the Abbey. See Davidson, p. 71.

Oibus X^{ti} fidel. &c. Frater Johes de Tynten Abbas de Neweham et ejus Loci convent̃ ex una pte et Alicia de Tynten Dña de Colury (?) et Johes Tynten mit fil. ejus ex alī pte de terris in Shapwick in Mañ de Axmister D. Dañ. A. R. R. E. fil. R. E. 20, p. 56. Add. MSS. (B. M.) p. 381.

211. I give the next to preserve the names of the parties and of the witnesses. It is from the same source as the last. The Abbot is Walter de la Houe, the sixteenth abbot.

Sciant &c. qđ Ego Henricus de la Ford̃ persona Eccles. de Meriet* dedi &c. Johi de Carru mil. omnes tē meas quas habui in La Moore in pochia de Loueputt. In ejus test. &c. Sigillū meū apposui Test. D^{no} Walñ Abbe de Newham Johie Franceis Wiffo Uphey Johie de Greneway Dañ apud Nyweham 27 E. 3.—Ibid. p. 381.

212. The next entry, from the De Banco Roll, relates to proceedings taken against Thomas Morton, a defaulting collector of the Abbey, who did not appear, and against whom judgment was given.

Walfus atte Hone Abbas de Nyweh^m p Wilhm de Elleworth atñ suū op. se iiij. die vsus Thoñ de Morton de pfito qđ reddat ei rōnabilem computū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denaꝛ ipius Abbtis ꝛ Johis de Gaytyngtoñ nup Abbtis de Nyweham ꝑdecessoris ꝑdci Abbtis ꝛ Et ipe nō veñ Et peeç

* Probably Merriott, co. Somerset.

fuit viç q̄ distr̄ eū 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ qđ nich̄ het 7c̄ I^o preç est viç qđ cap̄ eū 7c̄ Et salus 7c̄ Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic in Octab̄ sçe Trinitat̄ p̄ Justic̄ 7c̄ Et vñ 7c̄ Ad quē diē viç nō misit br̄e Io sīc p̄ius preç est viç qđ cap̄ eū si 7c̄ Et saluo 7c̄ Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic in Octab̄ sçi Michis p̄ Justic̄ 7c̄.—De Banco Roll, Easter, 17 Edw. III. memb. 18 d.

213. A Mayor of Exeter is mentioned in the following entry relating to another debtor.

Preceptū fuit viç qđ corpus Henr̄ de Lacy de com̄ suo si laicus essef̄ capet et in p̄sona Regē saluo custodiri faç donec Abbi de Nyweham de q̄ndecim libr̄ plene satisfac̄ quas p̄dcus Henr̄ p̄mo die ffebruār anno regni dñi Regē nūc Angl̄ q̄nto-decimo corā Henr̄ de Hughetoñ nup̄ maiore ciuitat̄ Exon̄ 7 Robto de Lucy tūc clico ad recogn̄ debitorz̄ apud Exon̄ accipiend̄ deputat̄ recogn̄ se debere p̄dcō Abbi et quas ei soluisse debuit ad fm̄ sçi Michis Archangeli tūc p̄x̄ sequen̄ et eas ei nōdū 7c̄ Et qualit̄ 7c̄ scire faç hic ad hūc diē scilf̄ a die Pasche in xv dies 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ qđ cepit corpus p̄dci Henr̄ 7 illud saluo 7 secuř custod̄ faç sçdm̄ tenorē br̄is 7c̄ I^o p̄dcus Abbas heat inde br̄e p̄ statuf̄ 7c̄ Et qualit̄ 7c̄ viç scire faç hic in Octab̄ sçi Michis 7c̄ Et vñ 7c̄.—Ibid. memb. 49.

214. Walter Bourdenile had neglected to furnish a proper account, and proceedings were taken against him.

Walrus Abbas de Nyweham p̄ Wiltm̄ de Elleworth atf̄ suū op. se iiij. die vsus Walr̄m Bourdenyle de p̄lito qđ redd̄ ei rōnabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̄ Johis nup̄ Abbis de Nyweham p̄decessoris ipius Walr̄i nūc Abbis de Nyweham 7c̄ Et ip̄e nō veñ Et pr̄e fuit viç qđ cap̄ eū 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ qđ nō est inuent⁹ 7c̄ I^o siç p̄ius preç est viç qđ cap̄ eū si 7c̄ Et saluo 7c̄ Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die sçe Tnitatis in xv dies p̄ Justic̄ 7c̄ Et viç sit 7c̄.—Ibid. memb. 161 d.

215. Thomas Morton turns up again the following year [see 212], and Robert Cayphas was called upon to answer for the like neglects as Morton.

Walrus atte Hone Abbas de Nyweham p̄ Wiltm̄ de Elleworth atf̄ suū op. se iiij. die vsus Thoñ de Morton de p̄lito qđ redd̄ ei rōnabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̄ ip̄ius Abbis 7 Johis de Gaytyngton nup̄ Abbis de Nyweham p̄decessor̄ p̄dci Abbis 7c̄. Et ip̄e nō veñ p̄e fuit viç qđ cap̄ eum si 7c̄. Et viç modo mand̄ qđ nō est inuent⁹ 7c̄ I^o

sicut prius p̄c̄ est viç q̄d cap̄ eū si 7c̄. Et saluo 7c̄ Ita q̄d heat corpus eius hic in Octab̄ sc̄i Michis 7c̄.—Ibid. Easter, 18 Edw. III. memb. 46.

Walſus Abbas de Nyweham p̄ Wilm̄ de Elleworth att̄ suū op. se iiij. die 7sus Rōb̄m Cayphas de p̄rito q̄d reddat ei rōnabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denaī īpius Abbis 7c̄ Et īpe nō veñ Et preç fuit viç q̄d capet eū 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d nō est inuentus 7c̄ I^o siç p̄ius preç est viç q̄d cap̄ eū si 7c̄ Et saluo 7c̄ Ita q̄d heat corpus eius hic a die sc̄i Michis in xv dies 7c̄ Et viç sic 7c̄.—Ibid. memb. 134.

216. William Abraham, in 1343, was charged with stealing hay and rushes, and committing other depredations, and did not appear to defend himself.

Abbas de Nyweham p̄ Wilm̄ de Elleworth att̄ suū op. se iiij. die 7sus Wilm̄ Abraham de p̄rito q̄re vi 7c̄ armis claus̄ īpius Abbis apud Axemynstre fregit 7c̄ fenū 7c̄ ruscōs ad valenç quadraḡ lib̄ ibidem inuenta cepit 7c̄ asptauit 7c̄ alia enormia ei intulit ad ḡue dampnū īpius Abbis 7c̄ cont̄ pacē 7c̄ Et īpe nō veñ Et siç prius preç fuit viç q̄d cap̄ eū 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d nō est inuent^s 7c̄ I^o siç pluī preç est viç q̄d cap̄ eū si 7c̄ Et saluo 7c̄ Ita q̄d heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sc̄i Michis 7c̄ Et viç siç 7c̄.—Ibid. memb. 46 d.

217. The next is a complaint against the Convent. John at Sloo asserts that the Abbot and John Sangere had deprived him of forty sheep, of the value of one hundred shillings.

Ad huc de Octab̄ sc̄i Hillaī.

¶ Johes atte Sloo op se iiij^{to} die 7sus Walſm̄ Abb̄m de Nyweham 7c̄ Joh̄em Sangere de p̄rito quare vi 7c̄ armis quadraginta oves īpius Johis atte Sloo precij Centū solidor̄ apud Rouerigge inventas ceperunt 7c̄ abduxerunt 7c̄ alia enormia ei intulerūt ad grave dampnū īpius Johis atte Sloo 7c̄ cont̄ pacem Reḡ 7c̄ Et īpi non veñ Et preç fuit viç q̄d distr̄ eos 7c̄ Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d p̄dçus Abbas distr̄ p̄ cat̄ ad valenç duodeñ denaī Et m̄ p̄ Joh̄em Scot et Hen̄ Dare I^o īpi in m̄ia Et sicut prius preç est viç q̄d distr̄ eū p̄ om̄es 7ras 7c̄ Et q̄d de exiç 7c̄ Et q̄d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies p̄ Justic̄ 7c̄ Et de p̄dçō Joh̄e Sangere mand̄ viç q̄d nichil het 7c̄ I^o preç est viç q̄d capiat̄ eū si 7c̄ Et salvo 7c̄ Ita q̄d heat corpus eius hic ad p̄fatū t̄m̄iñ 7c̄ Et vñ 7c̄.—De Banco Rōfl, Hilary, 26 Edw. III. m. 21.

218. In the next the grievance is somewhat similar, but the Abbot is plaintiff, not defendant.

¶ Abbas de Nyweham p Joñem de Cruk atf suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Rogm de Cabus de Lym de pñto quare vi t armis ducentos multones ipius Abbtis precij viginti libra apud Swapwyk inventos cepit t abduxit t alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnū ipius Abbtis t cont^a pacem Regⁱ tē Et ipe non veñ Et sicut plu^r preē fuit viē qd capet e^t si tē Et salvo tē Ita qd heret corpus eius hic ad hunc diem scitt in octabis sēi hilla^r tē Et viē modo mand^o qd non est inventus tē nec aliquid het tē I^o preē est viē qd exigi faē eū de Com in Com quousq^e scdm legem t cons tē vtlaget^a si non compūit Et si tē tūc eū cap^t t salvo tē Ita qd heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sēi Michis tē Et vnde tē.—Ibid. m. 41.

219. Here William Gilemyn is a defaulter in his accounts, and does not appear to justify himself.

¶ Joñes Abbas de Nyweham p Joñem de Chudd atf suū op. se iiij. die versus Wiñm Gilemyn de pñto qd reddat ei řonabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor dena^r Robti de Pebbesbury quōdā Abbatis de Niweham pdecessoris p^odēi Johis Abbtis tē Et ipe nō venit et fuit attach^o p Wiñm de Trenant t Riēm de Trenant iō ipi in mīa Et pcep^t est viē qd dist^r eum p omes ter^r tē Et qd de exit^r tē Et qd heat corpus eius hic In Octabis sēi hilla^r tē—Ibid. m. 33.

220. William de Stamford, the executor of the will of Simon of Farham, sues the Abbot on behalf of himself and his co-executors for £12 stated to be due from the former to the estate.

¶ Wiñs de Staunford^r exeē testī Simonis de farnam p Thoñ P^{at} atf suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Abñem de Nywenham de pñto qd reddat ei t Joñi Descures Rado de Bereford t Wiñto Dunmuire coexeē p^odēi Wiñi de Staunford^r duodecim lib^r quas ei iniuste detinet tē Et ipe non veñ Et huit diem nūc hic posstq^m compuit in Cu^r hic t cepit inde diem p^oce p^ociū tē Io preē est viē qd dist^r eum p oēs ř^r tē Et qd heat corp^o ei^o hic in octabis Pu^r be Marie tē. Et quia p^odēi Joñes Radus t Wiñs Dunmuire ad p^oxm diem compuerūt hic t modo non secuntur tē Io p^odeus Wiñs de Staunford^r sequat^a sine tē—Ibid. m. 337.

221. The next refers to another defaulting collector of some of the revenues of the Abbey.

¶ Abbas de Neuwenham p Joĥem de Chuddelegĥ atĥ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Walſum de Burdevill de pſito qđ redd ei rōnabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denariorz īpius Abb̄tis tē Et īpe non veñ Et sicut pluř distř p caſ ad valenē duorz solidoz Et Mañ p Walſm de Bodget t Johem de Kerle Iō īpi in m̄ia Et sicut pluř pceptū est sic qđ distř p oīes t tē Et qđ de exit tē Et qđ heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies tē Et vic^a sit tē—Idem. m. 263 d.

222. In 1366-7 Richard Branescombe, the Abbot, commenced proceedings against several persons for entering his land at Newenham and cutting down and carrying away trees of the value of £20, and against William Constance for cutting down growing trees at Clocombe [*Valor Clokham*] and digging stone at Foxhole.

¶ Abbas de Nywenham p Joĥem Prestecote atĥ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Roſm Strange Joĥem fſewel Joĥem Alhot Walſm West Wiſm Bertelot Wiſm Conynġ senioř Margiam Hayward Margiam Belle Joĥem South Roſm Diegher Wiſm Hembury Juñ Wiſm Hembury senioř Joĥem Dulymere Wiſm Purs ad Pratenesse Joĥem Toterigge t Walſm Toterigge de pſito quare īpi simul cū Wiſſo Constance vi t armis clausū īpius Abb̄is apud Nywenham Park freġunt t arbores suas ad valenē viginti libraz ibidem nup crescent succiderunt t asportaverunt t alia enormia ei intulerunt ad gāve dampnū īpius Abb̄is t contra pacem Regē tē Et īpi non veñ Et sicut pluř preč fuit vič qđ capet eos si tē Et salvo tē Ita qđ heret corpa coz hic ad hunc diem scit a die s̄ci hillař in xv dies tē Et vič modo mand qđ non sunt invenē tē Iō preč est vič qđ eos de Coñ in Coñ quosq. tē oīes pter p̄dce Margia t Margia vtlagent^{sa} t p̄dce Margia t Margia wai-vient^{as} si non tē Et si tē tunc eos capiat Et salvo tē Ita qđ heat corpa eoř hic a die s̄ci Mich̄is in xv dies Et vñ tē—Ibid. 41 Edw. III. Hilary. m. 198.

¶ Abbas de Newenham p Joĥem Prestecote atĥ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Wiſm Constance de pſito quare vi t armis clausū īpius Abb̄is apud Clocombe freġ t arbores suas ibidem nup crescentes succidit t in quarrera sua apud ffoxhull fodit t petras inde p̄ctas ac arbores p̄d̄cas ad valenciā decem libraz cepit t asportavit t alia enormia tē Et īpe non veñ Et p̄c fuit vič qđ distř eū tē Et vič modo mand qđ nichil het tē Iō p̄c est vič qđ capiat eū si tē Et salvo tē Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in vnū Mensem p Justič tē.—Ibid. m. 232 d.

223. In 1394, the Abbot, John Leggas, sued William, the Vicar of Axminster, for intruding upon his free warren at Axminster without licence, and taking fish, hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

¶ Abbas de Newenham p at̃ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Wiltm vicař ecclie de Axmynstre Wiltm fit Johis Toker de Cleyhill 7 Johem Blakeford de p̃tito quare vi 7 armis libam warennā ip̃ius Abbis apud Axmynstre intraveř 7 in ea sine licencia 7 voluntate sua fugaveř 7 in sepali piscaria sua ibid̃ piscati fueř 7 piscē inde ad valenciā viginti libraz ac lepores cuničlos phasianos 7 p̃drices de warennā p̃dca cepunt 7 asportaveř 7 alia enormia 7c 7 cont^a pacem Regis 7c Et ip̃i non veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ attach eos Et vič modo mand̃ qđ nichil hent Iō preč est vič qđ capiat eos si 7c Ita qđ heat corpora eoř hic a die Pasche in xv dies 7c ad quem diem vič non miš bre Iō sicut prius capiant^{as} qđ sint hic in Octab̃ sc̃i Michis.—De Banco Roll 18 Ric. II. Hilary m. 46d.

224. The following are records of similar proceedings to those already mentioned :—

¶ Abbas de Newenham p Johem Demynng at̃ suū op. es iiij^{to} die vsus Rogum Carter c̃ticum de p̃tito quare vi 7 armis clausū ip̃ius Abbis apud Newenham fregit et arbores suas ibm nup crescentes ad valenč decem libraz succidit 7 asportavit 7 blada 7 herbam sua ibidem nup crescencia ad valenč Centū solidoz eū quibusdā aṽijs depastus fuit conculcavit 7 consumpsit 7 alia enormia 7c ad grave dampnū 7c et cont^a pacem Regis 7c Et ip̃e non veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ capet eū Et vič modo mand̃ qđ non est inventus 7c Iō sicut prius preč est vič qđ capiat eū si 7c Et salvo 7c Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas 7c.—Ibid. M. 202d.

¶ Wiltm Lange de Axmynstre p Thomam Brokhampton at̃ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Abb̃m de Newenham de p̃tito qđ reddat ei decem libras Et vsus Johem Ryde de Colyford de p̃tito qđ reddat ei centū solidos quos ei debent 7 iniuste detinent 7c Et ip̃i non veñ Et suū 7c Judm attach qđ sint hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas 7c.—Ibid. m. 217d.

225. The next appears to be a record of the fresh proceedings in the protracted litigation between Thomas Carew, on the death of Robert Grymeston in 1401, and the Convent, with respect to the right of presentation to the Church of Luppit. See Davidson, p. 75 *et seq.*

¶ Thomas Carreu Chivaler p attorn suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Johem Abbem de Nyweham ⁊ Vincencium atte Hille Capeſm de pſito qđ pmittant ipm presentare idoneam psonam ad ecciam de Lovepitte que vacat ⁊ ad suam spectat dona-
cōem ⁊c Et ipi non veñ Et huerunt inde diem p essoñ suos hic vsq ad hunc diem ⁊c Iō preč est vič qđ distr eos p omēs
ſras ⁊c Et quod heat corpa eoꝝ hic in Octab ſci Michis ⁊c.—
De Banco Roll 1 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 71d.

226. The following year we have some further entries. In the second Thomas Carew is still pursuing his action against the Convent. His proceedings were ultimately unsuccessful.

¶ Jacobus Chuddelegē Miles p attorn suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Ricm Abbem de Dunkeswell ⁊ Johem Abbem de Nywenham de pſito qđ vltq eoꝝ reddat ei viginti libras quas ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ Attach eos ⁊c Et vič modo mand quod vltq eoꝝ Attach est p Johem Holme ⁊ Thomam fforster Iō ipi in mia ⁊c Et preč est vič qđ distr eos p omnes ſras ⁊c Et qđ de exiř ⁊c Et qđ heat corpa eoꝝ hic A de ſci Michis in xv dies ⁊c—
De Banco Roll, 2 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 176d.

¶ Jur^a int Thomam Carreu Chivaler queſ ⁊ Johem Abbem de Nyweham de pſito quare impedit ponit^r in respm hic visq a die ſci Michis in xv dies Nisi Justic dñi Regis ad assias in Com pdeo capiend assign p formam statuti ⁊c die venis p x post fin ſci Jacobi Apli apud Exoñ prius venint p defeu Jur quia nult veñ Iō vič heat corpa ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 319d.

227. An account of a daring deed is preserved in the next extract from the De Banco Roll. Thomas Usher and others appear to have taken the Abbot, Leonard Houndalre, prisoner and carried him from Newenham to Bykele, and also detained his goods and chattels to the value of £40. The defendants did not put in an appearance.

¶ Abbas de Nywenham p attorn suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Thoñ Ussher Ricm Tryst ⁊ Radm Paym de Colmpton de pſito quare ipi simt cū Johe Prentys de Honytoñ Reginaldo Baker de Bradenynche ⁊ Johe Vautard de Clyst vi ⁊ armis ipm Abbem apud Nywenham ceperunt ⁊ ipm abinde usq Bykele duxerunt ⁊ ipm imprisonaverunt ⁊ male tractaverunt ⁊ ipm sic in priona itm quousq idem Abbas finem p decem libras p delibacōne sua henda cū pſat Thoma Ricō Rađo Johe Reginaldo ⁊ Johe fecisset detinuerunt ⁊ bona ⁊ catalla

sua ad valenẽ quadraginta libraz apud p̃d̃cam villam de Nywenham inventa ceperunt ⁊ asportaverunt Et alia enormia ⁊c ad g^{ve} dampnũ ⁊c Et cont^a pacem Regē ⁊c Et ip̃i non veñ Et sicut pluř preç fuit viç qđ capet eos ⁊c Et viç modo mand qđ non sunt inventi ⁊c Iõ sicut pluř capiant^r Ita qđ sint hic a die s̃ci Michis in xv dies p̃ justic̃ ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, 5 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 307.

228. The following relate to other legal proceedings, and sufficiently describe themselves. The third shows that the Abbot was a receiver for the Prince of Wales, probably of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

¶ Abbas de Nywenham p̃ attorñ suũ op. se iiij^{to} die ṽsus Ricm̃ Trist de p̃lito quare cum de ĩcoi consilio regni Regē Angl̃ p̃visum sit qđ non liceat alicui vastum vendic̃oem seu destruc̃oem face de t̃ris domib; boscis seu gardinis sibi dimissis ad t̃miñ vite vel annoz idem Ricus de domib; boscis ⁊ gardinis in Tuddeheys que Ricus Excestre nup Abbas de Nywenham p̃decessor p̃dei nunc Abbis p̃fato Ric̃o dimisit ad t̃miñ annoz fecit vastum vendic̃oem ⁊ destruc̃oem ad exhedac̃oem ecclie ip̃ius Abbis be Marie de Nywenham ⁊ cont^a formā p̃visionis p̃d̃ce Et ip̃e non veñ Et attach est p̃ Johem Mey ⁊ Ricm̃ Masoñ I'o ip̃i in m̃ia Et preç est viç qđ dist̃r eũ p̃ om̃es t̃ras ⁊c Et qđ de exiř ⁊c Et qđ heat corpus eius hic a die s̃ci Michis in vnũ Mensem ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, 8 Hen. IV. Trinity. m. 79.

¶ Johes Palmer de Brydport p̃ attorñ suũ op. se iiij^{to} die ṽsus Leonardũ Abbem de Newenham de p̃lito quod reddat ei quadraginta solidos Et ṽsus Aliciam que fuit ṽx Johis Cole de Southmoltoñ de p̃lito qđ reddat ei decem marcas Et ṽsus Stephm̃ Burdescombe de p̃lito qđ reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent Et ip̃i non veñ Et preç fuit viç qđ suñ eos ⁊c Et viç mand qđ p̃deus Abbas suñ est Judm̃ attach qđ sit hic in Octabis s̃ci Michis Et de p̃deis Alicia ⁊ Steph̃o mand viç qđ nichil hent ⁊c I'o capiant^r qđ sunt hic ad p̃fat̃ t̃miñ p̃ Justic̃ ⁊c ad quem viç non mis b̃re I'o p̃d̃cus Abbas sicut prius et p̃dei Alicia ⁊ Steph̃us sicut prius [to Hil. then to Easter.]—Ibid. m. 433 d.

¶ Henř Princeps Wař p̃ attorñ suũ op. se iiij^{to} die ṽsus Abbem de Newenham de p̃lito qđ reddat ei r̃onabilem compotũ suũ de tempore quo fuit receptor denař ip̃ius Principis Et ip̃e non veñ Et suñ ⁊c Judm̃ attach qđ sit hic a die s̃ci Michis in tres sepfias ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 527 d.

¶ Jur^{ac} int^r Johem Calmadya in ppria psona sua quer^t et Leonardū Abbem de Neweham de p^{ri}to t^{ac}nsgr^{ac} ponit^{ac} in resp^{em} coram Dño Rege vsq^q in C^{ac}stino s^{ci} Johis Bap^{te} vbi^{cūq} t^{ac} p^{er} def^{ctu} Jur^{ac} Quia nullus t^{ac} I^o vi^c heat corpa t^{ac} Idem dies dat^{us} est p^{er}tib^z p^{re}d^{ic}tis t^{ac}.

¶ Jur^{ac} int^r Ri^{ch}m Calmadya in ppria psona sua quer^t et Leonardū Abbem de Neweham Michm the Abbotes servant of Neweham t^{er} Thomam the Abbotes servant of Neweham de p^{ri}to t^{ac}nsgr^{ac} p^{re}it^{ac} in resp^{em} coram Dño Rege vsq^q in C^{ac}stino s^{ci} Johis Bap^{te} vbi^{cūq} t^{ac} p^{er} def^{ctu} Jur^{ac} Quia nullus t^{ac} I^o vi^c heat corp^{us} t^{ac} Idem dies datus est p^{er}tib^z p^{re}d^{ic}tis t^{ac}.—Coram Rege Roll. Easter, 11 Henry IV. m. 8d.

¶ Abbas de Newenham qui tam p^{er} d^{no} Rege q^{uam} p^{er} se ip^{so} sequit^{ur} p^{er} a^{nt} suū op. se iii^j^{to} die v^{er}sus Johem Coleville de p^{ri}to contemptus t^{er} t^{ac}nsgr^{ac} cont^{ra} formā statuti de s^{er}vientib^z nup^{er} editi et ip^{se} non veⁿⁱt et p^{re}ceptum fuit vi^c q^{uod} capet eū et vi^c retorⁿ q^{uod} ip^{se} non est invent^{us} t^{ac} I^o p^{re}ceptū est vi^c q^{uod} Exigi fa^{ci} eū de Co^m in Co^m quousq^{ue} t^{ac} vtlaget^{ur} si non t^{ac} et si t^{ac} tunc eūm capiat Et salvo t^{ac} Ita q^{uod} heat corpus eius corā d^{no} Rege in Crastino Pu^{er} be Marie vbi^{cūq} t^{ac} Et vnde a die Pasche in xv dies.—Ibid. m. 8d.

229. The first of the last three documents I am able to quote shows that the Abbey had property upon the water as well as on the land, the Abbot of Abbotsbury, in the county of Dorset, and others, being charged with having taken a ship the property of the Monks of Newenham. Nicholas Wysebeche, the Abbot, appeared at Exeter in person to support the complaint.

¶ Nich^{ol}us Abbas de Nyweham in ppria psona sua op. se iii^j^{to} die v^{er}sus Ro^btm Abbem de Abbotysbury in Co^m Dor^{set} Ra^{thm} Cokwyll de Abbotysbury in p^{re}d^{ic}to Co^m Dor^{set} yoman Johem Walshe de Dorchester in eodem Co^m Dor^{set} yoman Ri^{ch}m Hille de Waymouth in p^{re}d^{ic}to Co^m Dor^{set} yoman Withm Sandwyche de Setoⁿ in p^{re}d^{ic}to Co^m Devoⁿ yoman de p^{ri}to quare vi^c t^{er} armis quandam navem ip^{si}us Nichi Abbis precij quadraginta libraz apud Setoⁿ invent^{us} ceperunt t^{er} abduxerunt t^{er} alia enormia t^{ac} Ad g^{ra}ve dampnū t^{ac} Et cont^{ra} pacē Re^{ge} t^{ac} Et ip^{si} non veⁿⁱt Et p^{re}ce^{ss} fuit vi^c q^{uod} attach^{us} eos t^{ac} Et vi^c modo mand^{um} q^{uod} quilibet eoz attach^{us} est p^{er} Ri^{ch}m ffoys t^{er} Johem Gyoⁿ I^o ip^{si} in m^{en}sa I^o p^{re}ce^{ss} est vi^c q^{uod} dist^{ri}ct^{us} eos p^{er} o^mnes t^{ra}as t^{ac} Et q^{uod} de exit^u t^{ac} Et q^{uod} heat corpora eoz hic a die s^{an}c^{te} Trinitatis in xv dies t^{ac} [Further postponed to

Mich., Hil., Easter, and Mich. following.]—De Banco Roll. 6 Henry V. Easter, m. 248.

¶ Nichus Abbas de Nyweham p Johem Trelay atē suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Wiffm ffrankeleyn de Setoñ in Coñ p̄dco Bocher de p̄lito quare vi ⁊ armis bona ⁊ catalla ip̄ius Abbtis ad valenciam centū solidoz apud Bere inventa cepit ⁊ asportavit Et alia enormia t̄c ad g^{ra}ve dampnū t̄c Et cont^{ra} pacem t̄c Et ip̄e non veñ Et sicut plu^r preç fuit viç q̄d capet eum si t̄c Et salvo t̄c Ita q̄d heret corpus eius hic ad hunc diem scitt a die Pasche in xv dies Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d non est inventus t̄c I'o preç est viç q̄d exigi fac̄ eum de Coñ in Coñ quousq̄ t̄c vtlaget^{ur} si non t̄c Et si t̄c tunc eum capiat Et salvo t̄c Ita q̄d heat corpus eius hic in crastino aiaz Et vnde.—Ibid. m. 269d.

¶ Walrus Cook eficus in pp̄ia psona sua op se iiij^{to} die vsus Nichm Ab̄bem de Nywenham in coñ p̄dco de p̄lito q̄d reddat ei centum solidos Et vsus Adam Geraunt de Axemynst̄r in eodem coñ Husbandman ⁊ Johannam vx̄em eius de p̄lito q̄d reddant ei centū solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent t̄c Et ip̄i non veñ Et preç fuit viç q̄d attach eos t̄c Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d utq̄ eoz attach est p Riçm Brouñ ⁊ Johem Coll I'o ip̄i in mia t̄c Et preç est viç q̄d distr̄ eos p om̄es t̄ras t̄c Et q̄d de exiit t̄c Et q̄d heat corpora eoz hic in Octabis s̄c Trinitatis t̄c.—Ibid. m. 271.

¶ Jokes Cole in pp̄ia psona sua op se iiij^{to} die vsus Nichm Ab̄bem de Nywenham in coñ p̄dco de p̄lito q̄d reddat ei octo libras ⁊ duodecim solidos Et vsus Leonardū Ab̄bem de Clyff in coñ Som̄s de p̄lito q̄d reddat ei octo libras ⁊ decem solidos Et vsus Johem Parys de Dertemouth in coñ Devoñ mercatorem de p̄lito q̄d reddat ei octo marcas Et vsus Riçm Worthy de Dertemouth in eodem coñ Devoñ Bocher de p̄lito q̄d reddat ei quadraginta ⁊ sex solidos ⁊ octo denar̄ Et vsus Johem Brouñ de Wyke in p̄dco coñ Som̄s husbandman [q̄d] reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent t̄c Et ip̄i non veñ Et preç fuit viç q̄d distr̄ p̄dcos Ab̄bem de Nywenham ⁊ Ab̄bem de Clyff ⁊ Johem Parys Et eciam sicut prius q̄d capet p̄dcos Riçm ⁊ Johem Broun t̄c Et viç modo mand̄ q̄d utq̄ p̄dcoz Ab̄btum distr̄ est p catalla ad valenç quadraginta denar̄ Et utq̄ eoz m̄ p Riçm Poyer Johem Waye Johem Treysewe ⁊ Henricū Waye I'o ip̄i in mia Et sicut prius preç est viç q̄d distr̄ eos p om̄es t̄ras t̄c Et q̄d de exiit t̄c Et q̄d heat corpora eoz hic a die s̄c

Trinitatis in xv dies Et de p̃dco Johe Parys mand viç qđ nichil het 7c Et de p̃deis Riço 7 Johe Broun mand viç qđ non sunt invent 7c I'o p̃dcus Johe Parys capiat^{as} et eciam sicut plur p̃dci Riçus Brouñ capiant~ Ita qđ sint hie ad pfatũ t̃miñ 7c Ad quẽ diẽ viç non misit b̃re 7c I'o sicut plur p̃dci Abbes dist̃ 7c [for Mich term, then in Hilary term all the defendants to be here].—Ibid. m. 329 d.

230. The arms of the Abbey were apparently those of the founder De Mohun. The common seal was the Blessed Virgin seated, with the Holy Child, under a canopy, with shields on each side,—one bearing the engrailed cross of Mohun, the other the Maunche. The legend is **S. COPVENTVS MONASTERII DE NEWENHAM**. Three of the Abbot's seals are mentioned and described by Davidson, p. 87.

231. For a description of the remains of the buildings I must refer my readers to the History of Mr. Davidson, to which work my paper is only supplemental. The monastic buildings were on the south side of the church, and probably the whole ground-plan could be traced by excavation. Of the magnificent church, nearly three hundred feet in length, within the walls of which the bodies of many distinguished persons were laid, not a vestige remains above the ground, and the other scanty remains are gradually disappearing. The east end of the building, with the Early English triplet light, of which Mr. Davidson gives an engraving, has now fallen. The little stream, the invariable accompaniment of a Cistercian abbey, sometimes overflows its banks, and washes out from the adjoining soil human bones, indicating the site of the monks' cemetery. No crime of its inmates, no conspiracy against the common weal, brought the stately house of Newenham thus low. The pension list attests that the abbot and his monks were honest and of good conversation, and they and their property but shared the common fate of thousands as guiltless as themselves.

232. The evidence for the history of this house is full and interesting. The cartulary and some of the original books of the Abbey are in existence. They are referred to by Mr. Davidson and fully described, and Dr. Oliver prints in the appendix to his notice in the *Monasticon Devoniensis* some interesting documents.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF NEWENHAM.

Names.	Dates.	Authorities.
John Godard	1246-1248	To 1347 the chartulary of the Abbey compiled in the abbacy of Walter de la Houe.
Henry de Persolte, or Spersholte	1248-1250	
John de Ponte Roberti . . .	1250-1252	
Geoffry de Blanchville . . .	1252-1262	
Hugh de Cokeswell	1262-1265	
John de Northampton	1265-1272	
William de Cornubia	1272-1288	
Richard de Chichester	1288-1293	
Richard de Pedirton	1293-1297	
William de Fria	1297-1303	
Richard de Pedirton, again . .	1303-1304	
Ralph de Shapwick	1304-1314	
Robert de Pupplisbury	1314-1321	
John de Cokiswille	1321-1324	
John de Geytyngton	1324-1338	
Walter de la Houe	1338-1361	Davidson, Oliver's Monasticon, the Bishops' Registers, &c., &c, are the authorities for the names and times of election of the succeeding Abbots.
Richard Branescombe	1361-1391	
John Legga's	1391-1402	
Leonard Houndalre	1402-1413	
Nicholas Wysebeche	1413-1431	
Trystram Crucherne	1431-1456	
William Huntford	1456- ?	
John ?	? 1512	
John Ellys	1512-1525	
John Ilmynster, alias Cabell .	1525-1530	
Richard Gyll	1530-1539	

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON

V.
DUNKESWELL.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

DUNKESWELL.

233. Dunkeswell Abbey, one of the three Cistercian houses, the others being Newenham and Ford, situated within a comparatively short distance of one another in the east of the county, has but a meagre history. Founded in 1201, by the piety of William Lord Briwere or Bruere, it flourished for nearly three hundred and fifty years.

234. In 1199 William Briwere purchased the manor of Dunkeswell of Henry de la Pomeroy, which purchase was confirmed by King John at York, 28th March, in the first year of his reign. There seems however some little confusion here, for the property formerly belonged to William Fitzwilliam, who was compelled by his necessities* to borrow money of a Jew and mortgage Dunkeswell manor. It is said that William Briwere redeemed the land from the Jew, but the evidence offered by the confirmation charter of King John above mentioned contradicts this.

235. Early in the new century the new Abbey was founded, —*Dunkewelle fundata est*, say the Annals of Waverley,† and by a deed dated at Southampton on 13th April, in the seventh year of his reign, King John confirmed the lands the donation of William Briwere, as well as those the gifts of others.

236. The gifts of William Briwere were all his lands in Doneke-well and Wolford and the advowsons of the churches there; the abbot and convent of Ford gave their right in Biwood; Richard de Hydon all his land in Bureheghe; Richard de Treminett all his land in Bantesnapp; William de Pynn all his land in Bantesnapp; John de Thoriton a ferling of land in Stenetewde; Ivo Fitz-Allen the manor of Sobbecumbe; Richard de Mannesley a tenement in La Cumba [Marlecombe]; Thomas de Duna all his land in

* Lysons' Devon, p. 170.

† Ann. Waverleia, Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 253.

Uggaton, and a tenement in Codeford; Philip de Gatesden a ferling of land in Uggaton (this was a purchase); Robert Fitzanne all his right in the tenement of Lynor and Bywood; and Ursellus Fitzwilliam his right in the same tenements.

237. In the 11th year of the succeeding monarch, Henry III., we have a further confirmation of the possessions of the Abbey, from which we find that the founder and others had bestowed further gifts upon the house. Besides the lands of Dunkeswell and Wolford, Briwere had given it all his lands in the manor of Ufeulme, with the mill there, and the monks of Ford had bestowed upon their newly settled brethren, besides Biwood, all their lands in Boleham, Freschic, Bocland, Lodreford, and Hickersdon; Robert, the nephew of Robert le Goiz, his right in Lynor, and Avicia de Dun her land at Hoked.

238. It is easy to understand the gifts of the Cistercians of Ford, for Dunkeswell was her daughter, the new Abbey having been colonised by monks from the house of the foundation of Adelicia de Brioniis.

239. The powerful founder selected Dunkeswell as the place of his interment, passing by the other religious foundations which owed their existence to his bounty, and there in the year 1227, in the choir of the Abbey church, his body was laid. It is supposed that his lady was also buried there, for a short time since two stone coffins, covered with plain slabs of Purbeck, were found, each containing a skeleton, one of a man, the other of a woman. In all probability these were the bones of Lord Briwere and his wife, thus disturbed after a period of nearly six hundred and fifty years. All the bones were placed in one of the coffins and reinterred; the other coffin still remains above the ground, and may be seen under the south-east wall of the present churchyard of Dunkeswell Abbey.

240. We have but few documents illustrative of the history of Dunkeswell. The course of its existence appears to have been uneventful. We do not even know who the first abbot was, and the names of his immediate successors are wanting, but I am able to furnish the name of an abbot earlier than any yet recorded. This is Richard, who in 1228 bought of Richard de Cruces three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Coleton.

Hee est final concordia fea in Curia Dñi Reğ apđ Exoñ
die sçi Jacob Apti Anno Regñ Reğ Henř fit Reğ Joñis

Duodecim. Corā Thoñ de Muletoñ Robto de Lexinſoñ Rað Musard Johe de Baioc 7 Jordañ Oliſ Justic Itinātib; 7 aliis dñi Reġ fidelib; 7c ibi pſentib;. Inſ Riç de Crnes petentē 7 Ricard Abtem de Donekewitt Tenentē de Tricenſ 7 sexaginta 7 octo acris 7re cū ptiñ in Coletoñ. Uñ placit fuit inſeos ī pſata Curia. Scit qđ pđcs Riç remisit 7 qiet clamavit de se 7 hēdib; suis Ipi Abbati 7 successorib; suis 7 Ecclie sue de Donekewitt in ppetuū. Totū Jus 7 clamiū quod habuit in tota pđca 7ra cū ptiñ. Et p h^a remissioē qieta clamācia fine 7 cōcordia Idē Abbas dedit pđcō Riç q^uinqm arē argñti.—Feet of Fines, Henry III. Devon, No. 83.

241. The next Abbot of whom we have any mention is Ralph, *Vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus*. He it was probably who obtained, in 1242, Sept. 21st, from the nephew of the founder, William Briwere Bishop of Exeter, an appropriation of the emoluments of the parish church of Dunkeswell, and a few days afterwards, 30th Sept., the Bishop gave to the Abbey the advowson and revenues of another church dedicated to St. David, and called Doddington, which cannot now be traced. In 1251 Ralph, who had been a monk of Tintern, was appointed Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey, and left the banks of the Culme for those of the Wey. He succeeded on the death of Abbot Walter Giffard, the 10th Abbot, in 1252. The Annals of Waverley say:—"Litera dominicalibus B. dies Paschæ xvi. Kal. Maii. Eodem anno dominus Radulphus monachus Sancte Mariæ de Waverleia, qui quondam abbatizaverat in domo de Tinterna, electus est in abbatem de Donekwell: vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus."—Ann. Wav. p. 336.

242. Ralph was succeeded by Thomas, whose name occurs as early as 1253. In 1259, Dec. 5th, Bishop Bronescombe dedicated a new parish church at Dunkeswell. In the following February he issued a decree with reference to the church of Doddeton, the font and bells of which had been removed, and the building altogether disused for divine service. The Abbot and convent were cited to appear, and admitting the facts, submitted themselves to the Bishop's directions, which were that the church should be re-opened and daily service said therein. During the rule of this Abbot he greatly increased the possessions of the convent by exchanges and dealings with the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

243. Between Thomas and John the next Abbot, according to Oliver, is a long lapse of time, and there is little doubt but that the names of some intermediate Abbots are wanting. I am able to furnish some information as to what took place in connection with the house during this period, but unfortunately the names of the Abbots mentioned are not given. The first is from the Hundred Roll, the jury finding that the Abbey held the manor of Broadhembury, in the Roll called "de Hambiri."

Hoc est veredem Hundr̃ de Harriḡ.

Henr̃ de Kyngesford. Johes Norman. Rob̃s de Cliffewilmo. Ričs de la Forde. Wal̃s de Ba. Wiſs le Engleys. Wiſs de Godeford. Petrus de Fonte. P̃hs de Siccavilla. Roḡs de la More. Drogo de Foforde, ⁊ Rob̃s le Engleys duodecim Jur̃ de Harriḡḡ dnt sup̃ sac̃m suum quod * * *

* * * Iṡm dnt qđ Abbas de Donkeswille tenet mañium de Hambiri qđ quondam ptinebat ad baroniam de Toritone In tpe Wiſſi de Toritone Qui Wiſs dedit dcm mañium cū suis ptinenč Wiſſo Briwere ⁊ idem Wiſſus Briwere dedit dcm mañium deo Abbati de Donkeswille in libam ⁊ ppetuam elemosiam.

¶ Et Idem Abbas h̃t furc̃^{as} ass^a panis ⁊ c̃visie ptinenč ad ad p̃dcm mañiū suū de Hambir̃ ex antiq^o ⁊ ex c̃firmaçone dñi reḡ Johis ⁊ dñi reḡ. H. p̃ris reḡ qui nunc est. Et dña Amicia comitissa devonie h̃t furcas * * *
—Exchequer, Treasure of Receipt. Hundred Rolls; Devon, No. 18.

244. From the Coroner's Roll I am able to refer to what appear to be important proceedings taken by the Abbot against certain persons who had wrongfully entered upon the manor of Hakepenne, and ejected the monks and conversi belonging to the abbey who happened to be there.

¶ Johs de Cogan Thoñ filius ejus P̃hus de Cogan ⁊ Rob̃ts de Stolkeye Johs Comyn Ričus de la Huſt Eust̃s le Heyward Rob̃ts le Seler de Ofcomt Roḡs de la Forde Wiſſus le Turner Ričs de la more Johs Boneweye Waſſs Hogh Wiſſ's le Hauker * Johs Everedd Ričus le Bakere Wiſſs Scribi ⁊ Rob̃ts Scotte attach fuerūt ad respond̃ Abb̃ti de Donekeswell de plito quā ip̃i simt cū Rob̃to le Hunte Gilb̃to Hereward ⁊ aliis malefactoribz ignotis mañiū ip̃ius Abb̃tis apud Hakepenne vi et armis ingressi domos suas ibidm̃ fregunt ⁊ furcas ejusdm̃

* Hawker elsewhere.

Abbtis in solo suo pp'io ibidm̄ juxta libtates Abbatib; ejusdm̄ loci p pgenitoꝝ regis concessas ut dicitꝝ levatas noctantꝝ p'stꝝ vñt asptavūt ⁊ cōbuserūt ⁊ monacos conv'sos abbath p'dcē ibidm̄ inventos inde ejeꝛunt in ipius Abbtis dāpnū gravissimū ⁊ contꝝ pacē ⁊c Et unde idm̄ Abbas querꝝ qđ p'dcē Johs ⁊ alii simul cū p'dcīs Robto le Hunte Gilbto Hereward ⁊ aliis malefactorib; ignotis in vigilia sꝛoꝝ innocenciū Anno ⁊ Dñi Regis nunc vicesimo septimo Mañiū p'dcē ipius Abbtis de Hakepenne vi ⁊ armis ingressi domos suas ibidm̄ fregunt ⁊ furcas ejusdm̄ Abbat' juxꝝ libtates p'dcas ⁊c ibidm̄ levatas noctantꝝ p'stꝝ vñt ⁊ illas asptavūt usq; mañiū p'dcē Johis de Cogan de Ofcomb * ⁊ ibi illas cōbuserūt ⁊ monacos ⁊ conv'sos Abbathe p'dcē in p'dco mañio de Hakepenne inventos inde ejeꝛunt ⁊ sꝛientes ipius Abbtis videlꝝ Phm le Messer ⁊ Johm de Heyles vñavūt vñlavūt p quod idm̄ Abbas amisit eoꝝ sꝛicium p unū quartū anni ⁊ āplius ⁊ ⁊ sexaginta boves ⁊ viginti vaccas ipius Abbtis in p'dco mañio suo inventꝝ ceprūt ⁊ eos fugavūt usq; p'dcē mañiū p'dcē Joh Cogan de Ofcomb ⁊ ibi eos inpcavūt racone cuiꝝ inpcamti tresdecim boves de p'dcīs pierūt ⁊ dui boves ⁊ vacce residui deteriorati fuūt ad valenꝝ viginti libꝝ in ipius Abbtis dampnū gravissimū ⁊ contꝝ pacē ⁊c Unde diꝝ qđ deterioratus est ⁊ Dāpnū hꝝ ad valenꝝ Centū libꝝ ⁊ inde pducit sectā ⁊c.

Et Johs de Cogan ⁊ alii veñ Et Thoñ fit Joh Cogan ⁊ oñs alii exceptꝝ ipō Johne ⁊ p'dcīs Eustach le Heyward Wiffo le Haekere Walfo Hugh ⁊ Robto le Scote dñt qđ ipi nullā p'dcaꝝ tranꝝ p'dco Abbtī intulerūt contꝝ pacem ⁊c put eis imponit ⁊ de hoc poñ se sup paꝝam Et Abbas simitr Io fit inde Jur^a.

Et Johs Cogan Eustach Wiffo le Haekere Waltꝝ Hugh ⁊ Robts Scote dñt qđ ipi nullā tꝝnsgꝝ p'dco Abbtī intulit contra pacem ⁊c dñt enim qđ p'dcūs Johs Cogan fiet in p'dco mañio suo de Ufculm libtate fñdi in fangenethef utfangenethef ⁊ furcas ⁊ oīa que ad hujꝝ libtatē ptinent ⁊ quia p'dcūs Abbas in mañio suo p'dco de Hakepenne qđ est infra pꝛinctū p'dcē mañiū ipius Johis de Ofcomb levasse voluit furcas de novo in lesionē ⁊ pꝛjudiciū libtatis ipius Johis idem Johs pꝛcepit p'dcīs Eustach ⁊ aliis qđ ipi p'dcē Abbtē hujꝝ furcas ibideñ levāꝝ non pmitꝝent qui quid Eustach ⁊ alii ipm̄ Abbtē de p'dcīs furꝝ ibidm̄ levandꝝ impediverūt sicut eis tñ licuit Et qđ aliam tñsgꝝ ei nō fecunt contꝝ pacē ⁊c poñ se sup paꝝam Et Abbt diꝝ qđ ipi furcas† levavīt in pꝛjudm̄ libtaꝝ dñi Johis ⁊c diꝝ

* Ulfculm elsewhere.

† Query, *non* omitted.

enim qđ dñs J. Rex av⁹ dñi Rē nunc cōcessit ⁊ carta sua cōfirm Abbathie de Donkweſt ⁊ Monach ibidē deo ſvien^t in puī ⁊ ppet^r Elemos qđ pđca Abbathia Abbas ⁊ Monachi ibidē deo ſvien^t hēant ⁊ teneant omēs terī ⁊ teñ que huerūt ex dono Wiſſi le Brewere ī mañio ⁊c et qcumq alia que infuturū adq̄sierint cū Socco ⁊ Sacca Tol ⁊ Theam ⁊ Infangene-thief Uſfangenethief Et dñs H. Rex p^r dñi Reg⁹ nūc eosdē libtāt pđcē Abbathie ⁊c p cartam suam cōcessit ⁊ cōfirmavit ⁊ pfert pđcas cart^r que h testant^r Et diē qđ a tempe confecōis cartar^r illaz ōes pdecessores sui Abbates ⁊ ipe huerūt in mañio suo pđcō de Hakepenne furcas suas quousq pđcus Joñes Cogan furc^r ist^r pſnere fecit tpe iſius Abbatis nunc [on the dorse is the following] ⁊ p quod hita inde in⁹ ipos Joñem ⁊ Abbtē contr^aversia pđcs Joñis Cogan p ſcriptum suum pđ cōcessit p se ⁊ heī ⁊ assig^atis suis ipi Abbtī ⁊ cōventui suo qđ ipi ⁊ eor^r successores hēant ⁊ teneant omēs libtates ⁊ libas cons in cōfirmacōibz dñor^r Joñis ⁊ Henī Regū contentas in Puram ⁊ ppetuā Elemosinam Imppm Et pfert pđcē scptū iſius Joñis quod hoc idem testat^r ⁊ diē qđ ipe statim post confecōem pđci scpti furcas suas repare fecit in pđcō mañio suo de Hakepenne que ibi stetut p ij annos ⁊ ampli⁹ qusq pđci Joñis Cogan ⁊ alii furcas illas pſt^averūt sicut sup^adcm est Et hoc petit qđ inquir^r ⁊c.

Et Joñes bn cogn^r pđcē scptū ⁊ quicquid in eo continet^r Set diē qđ tempe cōfecōis illi⁹ scpti pđcus Abbas nullas furcas hūit in pđcō mañio suo de Hakepenne nec unq^a postea quousq jam de novo qđ idem Abbas furcas ibidē levasse voluit ⁊ pđci Eustach Wiſſs le Hawkere Walſus Hug⁹ ⁊ Robtus Scote p pceptū iſius Joñis ipm Abbatē inde im-pedivūt sic sup^adcm est. Et qđ nullam aliam t^rnsſgſſionem ei fecerūt q^a pacē ⁊c ponūt se sup^a patam ⁊ Abbas siſr Ido fiat inde Jur^a—— Jur^a dñt sup^a sacrm suū qđ pđci Thom fit Joñis de Cogan, Riçus de la Huff, Eustach le Heyward, Rogus de la Ford, Wiſſs le Turnur, Riçus de la More, Joñes Boneweye, Walſus Hughe, Wiſſs le Haweker, Joñes Eward, Riçus le Bakere, Wiſſs Scby ⁊ Robtus Scote p pceptū ⁊ assensū pđcoz Joñis de C ⁊ R de Scote furcas pđci Abbatis in pđcō Mañio suo de Hakepenne in pđca vigit innocenciū noctan⁹ pſt^averūt ⁊ furcas illas ad mañiū pđci Joñis de Cogan de Uſculm cariaivūt ⁊ ibi eas cōbuſſerūt, quas quidem furcas idem Abbas scdm libtates a Reg⁹ Ang⁹ Abbathie de Dunkes-well ⁊ Monach ⁊c concessas hūit in pđcō mañis suo levatas, fere p duos annos ante q pstate flūt ⁊ furcis illis sic pſtratis pđcus Joñes de Cogan levare fecit furcas suas in solo iſius

Abbaſ, inf^a p^dc^m maⁿiū i^pius Abbatis de Hakepenne. Et q^d p^dc^{us} Abbas p^sene fecit furcas i^pi⁹ Johis in solo i^pius Abbatis levatas p^dcⁱ Tho^m fil Johis Ri^cus de la Huſt, Ewſtachi^{us}, Johes de Bonewey, Wal^tus Hu^g, Wiſſs le Hawekere, Johes E^vard, Ri^cus le Bakere, ⁊ Wiſſs Scribi in c^aſtino die ſequen^t p^dc^m maⁿiū p^dcⁱ Abbatis de Hakepenne int^a verūt ⁊ hoſtiū aule quod clauſum inveni^{ant} ibidem fre^gūt ⁊ ſvien^t i^pius Abbatis in eodem maⁿio inventos v^bera^vūt videl^z Ph^m le Meſſ⁹ ⁊ Johem de Heyles. Et poſtea cepunt i^fa^a eūde^m maⁿiū boves ⁊ vac^c i^pius Abbatis circi^u quadra^g quos fugavūt uſq^{ue} p^cū p^dcⁱ Johis de Cogan de Uſculm ⁊ ibi eos impe^cavūt ra^cone cu^j impeamen^t tres de eiſdem pierūt ad dampnū i^pius Abbatis quadra^g ti. Et Ju^r queſi^t ſi p^dcⁱ Tho^m ⁊ alii fre^gūt p^dc^u hoſtiū ⁊ c^a p^rceptū p^dc^o Johis de Cogan ⁊ Rob^ti de Stokhey. Dicūt q^d p^dcⁱ Tho^m ⁊ alii p^rceptū ⁊ aſſenſū i^pius Johis de Cogan ibidem venūt ſz idem Johes nō p^rcepit eis aliquod hoſtiū fran^ge uñ poſt factum illud illos receptavit ⁊ adhuc plures de illis receptat in ſvi^co ſuo ⁊ c^a.

M
1 } 3 27 Edward I.

Coroner's Roll, Devon. 34

245. John was blessed, as appears by Bishop Stapeldon's Register; 17th Oct. 1311, at Yarcombe, after the dedication of the high altar there. He was not Abbot long, as we find that his successor William was blessed in Exeter Cathedral on Palm Sunday, 1318. I quote two entries from the De Banco Roll.

¶ Abbas de Donekeswelle p Adam de Bauntoñ at^t suū op. se iiij^{to} die v^sus Wiſſm Vyncent de p^rito q^d reddat ei rōnabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit receptoz dena^r i^pius Abbtis ⁊ c^a Et i^pe non veñ Et ſicut plu^r p^rec^u fuit vi^c q^d capet eū ⁊ c^a Et vi^c modo mand^u q^d b^re adeo tarde venit ⁊ c^a I^o ſicut plu^r p^rec^u est vi^c q^d cap^u eū ſi ⁊ c^a Et ſalvo ⁊ c^a Ita q^d heat corpus eius hic a die ſcⁱ Hilla^r in xv dies ⁊ c^a Et vi^c ſit.—De Banco Roll, 19 Edw. II. Mich. (m. 210).

¶ Wiſſus Abbas de Donkeswelle p Adam de Bauntoñ at^t suū op. se iiij^{to} die v^sus Wiſſm Pyioun ⁊ Rob^tm Don de p^rito quare i^pi ſimul cum Hen^r de Campo Arnulphi ⁊ Wal^to Gydie cepunt avia i^pius Abbtis et ea iniuſte detinuerunt cont^a vadiū ⁊ ple^g ⁊ c^a Et i^pi non veñ Et p^dc^{us} Wiſſs attach fuit p Wal^tm Gydie ⁊ Rob^tm Don Et p^dc^s Rob^ts p Wiſſm Pyioun ⁊ Wal^tm Gydie Iō i^pi in mⁱa Et p^rec^u est vi^c q^d diſtr^u eos p oēs t^r ⁊ c^a Et q^d heat corpa eor^u hic a die Paſche in qⁿq^{to} ſeptias ⁊ c^a.—Ibid. (m. 414 d) 19 Edw. II. Mich.

246. Little more than three years afterwards William's successor, William de Wanlake, was consecrated Abbot, 8th Sept. 1321, at the Bishop's palace at Clyst. For the Abbots succeeding William de Wanlake I can only quote Oliver * and the Bishop's Registers.

247. John followed William, and Simon was blessed at Chudleigh by Bishop Grandisson, 22nd Feb. 1341. The cellarer of Newenham was elected in the stead of Simon 22nd April, 1346. William Wedmore followed, 7th April, 1353, and Robert Orchard was blessed at the palace at Chudleigh by Bishop Brantyngham, 20th April, 1382. Alexander Burlescombe was Abbot in 1397, and two years afterwards Richard Lamport was elected, 17th July, 1399. In Richard's time we find several entries in the Banco Roll, principally relating to pleas of debt in which the Abbot was plaintiff.

¶ Abbas Monastij de Donkeswill p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Robtū Clauenesburgh Gilbtū Bobbeknolle Riēm Bakere de Honytoñ hostiller ⁊ Riēm Dryewode de plito qđ quitt eoz reddat ei quadraginta marcas quas ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipi non veñ Et sicut prius preč fuit vič qđ capet eos ⁊c Et vič modo mand qđ non sunt inventi ⁊c I'o sicut pluř capiant qđ sint hic in octab sçi Michis ⁊c.—De Banco Roll Trin. 2 Hen IV. m. 52 d.

¶ Riēs Abbas de Dunkswyll p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Thomam Ammary de plito quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ⁊ subboseum ipius Abbis ad valenč decem libraz apud Dunkswyll nup crescent succidit ⁊ asportavit ⁊ blada ⁊ fiam sua ad valenč centum solidoz ibm nup crescent cum quibusdam av'ijs depastus fuit conculeavit ⁊ consumpsit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c ad g^{ve} dampnū ⁊c ⁊ cont^{ra} pacem Regis ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ attach eū ⁊c Et vič modo mand qđ nichil het ⁊c I'o preč est vič qđ capiat eū si ⁊c Et salvo ⁊c Ita qđ heāt corpus eius hic A die sçi Michis in xv dies ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 152.

¶ Riēs Abbas de Dunkswill p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Nicim Sturgioñ de plito qđ reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et sicut pluř preč fuit vič qđ distř eum ⁊c Et vič modo mand qđ distř est p catalla ad valenč decem ⁊ octo denariqz Et m̃ p Johem Hunt Wiłm Craweford Thomam Stowe ⁊ Wiłm Nooke I'o ipi in m̃ia ⁊c Et sicut pluř preč est vič qđ distř eum p omēs

* Monasticon, p. 394.

tras 7c Et qđ de exi7 7c Et qđ heat corpus eius hic in Octab7
s7i Michis 7c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Henry IV. m. 159.

¶ Abbas de Dunkiswill p Jo7em Cole attor7 su7 op se iiij^{to}
die vsus Wal7m Dollebeare etic7 de p7ito qđ reddat ei quin-
quaginta solidos quos ei debet 7 iniuste detinet 7c Et i7e
non ve7 Et sicut plu7 pre7 fuit vi7 qđ capet e7 7c Et vi7
modo mand7 qđ non est invent7 7c I'o sicut plu7 capiat^{ur}
Ita qđ sit hic a die s7i Michis in xv dies p Justi7 7c.

Idm Abbas p attor7 su7 pđcm op se iiij^{to} die vsus Jo7em
Vssher 7 Isoldam vxorem eius de p7ito qđ reddant ei quad-
raginta solidos quos ei debent 7 iniuste detinent 7c Et i7i
non ve7 Et sicut plu7 pre7 fuit vi7 qđ capet eos si 7c Et
salvo 7c Ita qđ heret corpa eoz ad hunc diem scit7 in Octa-
bis s7e Trinitatis 7c Et vi7 modo mand7 qđ non sunt inventi
7c I'o pre7 est vi7 qđ exigi fac7 eos de Co7m in Co7m quousq7
7c pđcus Jo7es vtlaget^{ur} 7 pđca Isabella wayviet^{ur} Si non 7c
Et si 7c tunc eos capiat Et salvo 7c Ita qđ heat corpa eoz
hic in crastino Pu7 be Marie Et vnde 7c Ad quē diē vi7
non mis7 b7e I'o de novo exigant^{ur} in forma pđca qđ sint hic
in Octab7 s7i Michis Et vnde 7c.—De Banco Roll, Trin.
2 Hen. IV. m. 280 d.

¶ Jur^{ur} in7 Thomam Aunger quer7 7 Ri7m Abbem de Don-
keswyll 7 f7em Ale7m Burgoyñ Cōmonachum eiusdem Abbis
Jo7em Leygh Wi7m Wolma7 7 Wi7m Lomen de p7ito
transg7r ponit^{ur} in resp7m hic vsq7 a die s7i Michis in xv dies
nisi Justi7 dñi Regis ad assisas in Co7m pđco capiend7 assig7
p formam statuti 7c die lune p7 post fin7 s7i Jacobi A7pli apud
Exo7 prius ve7int p def7u Ju7 quia nullus ve7 I'o vi7 heat
corpora 7c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. (m. 24, 6 d).

¶ Abbas de Dunkeswill p at7 su7 op se iiij^{to} die vsus
Thomā Aunger de p7ito qđ reddat ei decem libras quas ei
debet 7 iniuste detinet 7c Et i7e non ve7 Et pre7 fuit vi7
qđ dist7 e7 7c Et vi7 mand7 pđ nichil het 7c I'o capiat^{ur} qđ
sit hic a die s7i Michis in xv dies 7c ad quem diem vi7 non
misit b7e I'o sicut prius capiat^{ur} qđ sic hic a die s7i Hilla7 in
xv dies 7c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 252 d.

¶ Abbas de Domkeswell p Jo7em Cole attor7 su7 op se
iiij^{to} die vsus Ri7m Bakere de Honyto7 7 Thomam Davy de
Honyto7 de p7ito qđ v7q7 eoz reddat ei viginti 7 duas marcas
sex solidos 7 octo dena7 quos ei debent 7 iniuste detinent

ƿē Et ƿī non veñ Et sicut pluř preč fuit vič qđ capet eos si ƿē Et salvo ƿē Ita qđ heret corpora eoꝝ hic ad hunc diem scitt a die sēi Trinitatis in xv dies ƿē Et vič modo mand qđ non sunt inventi ƿē I'o preč est vič qđ exigi fač eos de Coñ in Coñ quousq ƿē vtlagent^u si non ƿē Et si ƿē tunc eos capiat Et salvo ƿē Ita qđ heat corpora eoꝝ hic a die sēi Hillař in xv dies Et vnde ƿē.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 298d.

248. John Bokeland, 10th June 1419, John Ottery, 26th April 1439, Simon, 13th February 1441, were Abbots, as shown by the Bishop's Registers, and by leases examined by Dr. Oliver, and from the former we find that Richard Pytmynster was Abbot in 1492, and as late as 1498. John Whitmore succeeded, and was Abbot twenty years.*

249. The last Abbot was John Ley, who was confirmed in 1529 by the suffragan Bishop of Exeter. On the 14th Feb. 1539 he surrendered his house to the King's Commissioners. There appear to have been seven monks in the Abbey at the time of the surrender, viz., John Webbe, William Boreman, John Gaye, John Segar, John Genyng, John Benett, and Thomas Typson. The Abbot, John Ley, on the death of the Abbot of Ford, John Tybbes, in 1556, became Vicar of Peahembury. John Gay, one of the monks, was appointed on the Dissolution perpetual curate of Sheldon, formerly belonging to the Abbey.

250. The annual value of the property of the Abbey at the surrender was nearly £300. The site of the monastic buildings, the home farm and mill, and other lands, were granted with large possessions, of which the owners were ruthlessly deprived, to John Lord Russell by letters patent dated 4th July, 31 Henry VIII. He does not seem to have retained them very long, for we find soon after that parts originally given to him reverted to the Crown and fresh grants made. To trace the successive owners of the various lands belonging to the Abbey would be tedious and uninteresting.

251. The Abbey adopted the arms of its founder, William de Briwere,—two bends wavy. The fine common seal, upwards of three inches long, represents the Blessed Virgin with Saints on either side, all under canopies. Unfortunately

* Oliver, Monasticon, p. 394.

there is but one impression of this seal extant, which is very mutilated. Below the Saint on the sinister side of the central figure is a shield with the De Briwere arms. An impression from an Abbot's counter-seal is also preserved. It is vesica-shaped, about one and six-eighths of an inch long. The Abbot is represented standing, holding his crozier in his right hand.

252. There were four bells in the tower of the church at the Dissolution, valued at £32 5s. The lead went to the recipient of the Abbey lands, and the entry relating to it curtly says, "My Lord of Bedford had the leade wth the gifte of the land"

253. My Lord of Bedford took care to appropriate the lead, without reference to the preservation of the fabric, with everything else capable of being turned into money, and the grand buildings, for such they must have been, and the despoiled abbey, soon shared the fate of many a stately monastery, for centuries the home of labour, almsgiving, and prayer.

254. In dry summers the foundations of the church and of some of the important buildings may be traced by the grass above them being quickly scorched. The western tower has fallen within a comparatively recent period. Portions of the gate-house remain, and fragments of walls still standing indicate the positions of certain of the original edifices, and I think that a little time and some digging would enable one to make a ground-plan of the whole of the monastic buildings. A modern church has been recently built upon the site of the antient cemetery. The situation of the Abbey is very secluded, but very beautiful and very characteristic of a Cistercian selection.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF DUNKESWELL.

Names.	Dates.	Authorities.
Richard	1228	Purchase from Richard de Crues.
Ralph	Abbot to 1251	Translated to Waverley in 1251.
Thomas	1253	Lease.
John	1311-1318	Bishop Stapeldon's Reg.
William	1318-1321	Episcopal Registers.
William de Wanlake .	1321-	Do.
John	-1341	Oliver.
Simon	1341-1346	Episcopal Registers.
William Wedmore . .	1353-1382	Do.
Robert Orchard . .	1382-1397	Do.
Alexander Burlescombe .	1397-1399	Do.
Richard Lamport . .	1399-1419	Do.
John Bokeland . . .	1419-1439	Do.
John Ottery	1439-1441	Do.
Simon	1441-	Do.
Thomas Dullton . . .	As early as 1474 down to 1486	Leases.
Richard Pytmynster .	As early as 1492 to 1498	Do.
John Whitmore . . .	As early as 1509 to 1529	Do.
John Ley	1529-1539	Episcopal Registers, &c.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI.
FORD.

THE
CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI. FORD.

255. Up to the year 1842 the site of this Abbey, now a gentleman's mansion, was in the county of Devon. In that year the parish of Thorncombe, in which it is situated, was, by authority of Parliament, for the convenience of those having the transaction of magisterial and other business, transferred to the county of Dorset. There is therefore a necessity for including the history of Ford Abbey in this series of papers.

256. The Abbey was founded in 1141, and in point of date is the second Cistercian foundation in Devon. But the Annals of Waverley say, under date 1135, "*Forda fundata est quinto nonas Maii.*"* This, however, fixes the date of the migration of Richard and twelve monks from Waverley, the famous house before spoken of, to Brightley near Okehampton.

257. This is not the place to attempt to trace the parentage and descendants of Richard, stated in the Book of Ford Abbey to be the son of Baldwin de Brionne, and although the question has had brought upon it all the acumen and learning of Mr. Planché,† it is by no means settled. It is, however, clear that a Richard, connected with the great family of Redvers, made provision for Cistercian Monks at Brightley, and sent to Waverley for men to colonise the new house.

258. Richard the Monk and his companions had settled at Brightley only a few months when their patron died, 25th June, 1137. His death prevented his plans for the permanent establishment of the house of Brightley being carried into effect, and wanting not only friends, but the bare necessities of life in the barren spot in which the temporary buildings

* *Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Monast.*, vol. ii. p. 225.

† See *Earls of Devon, Collectanea Arch.*, vol. i. p. 263. *The Conqueror and his Companions*, vol. i. p. 44. On the Lords of the Isle of Wight, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xi. p. 217.

were placed, and having no hopes of being able to carry out the wishes of their would-be benefactor, the thirteen monks, after having lost their leader and Abbot, who had broken down in the struggle, resolved to abandon Brightley and to return to their old home. The five years attempt was a noble but a hopeless one,—præ inopia et præ dira sterilitate victualiumque penura ibidem amplius morari non potuissent,—and with sad memories and disappointed hopes they set their faces again towards Waverley.

259. They had proceeded on their journey as far as Thorncombe when Adelia, the sister of Richard the Viscount, met them. The chronicler quoted by Dugdale gives the very words of Adelia when she saw the monks walking two and two with uplifted cross, as five years before they had set out from Waverley. “Absit a me, domini et patres sanctissimi, opprobrium tam damnabile et ignominiosum periculum, ut quod dominus meus et frater Ricardus pio devotionis affectu ad Dei honorem nostrumque omnium salutem tam solempniter quam salubriter inceperat, ego vero soror ejus, et heres cui decedendo omnia tradidit in manus, non velim aut valeam ad debitum perducere effectum. Ecce manerium meum in quo jam consistimus fertile satis et nemorosum ac abundans frugibus, quod vobis in excambium pro terra sterili de Brightleia cum tota mansione nostra et domicilio imperpetuum donamus. Manete hic donec alibi in ista possessione vobis competentius fit monasterium, nec vobis in hoc deesse possumus, sed satis juvabimus ad construendum.” The fruitful and well-wooded manor which Adelia offered the monks was that of Thorncombe, and the proffered gift induced them to change their plans and accept the lands for a new foundation.

260. The house called Westford, which accompanied the gift of the manor, was taken possession of, and there the wanderers lived until the completion of the larger and more convenient buildings. It was resolved that their site should be Hertbath (*Balneum cervorum*) and the erection of the church was at once commenced.

261. Scarcely had the new arrangements been completed when the monks sustained another loss. In September, 1142, Adelia died, and was buried within the precincts of the church, although at this time little progress could have been made with it. The remains of Richard the Viscount and Richard the Abbot were removed from Brightley, and buried before the place of the high altar in the slowly rising church. The Abbey was soon known as Ford, taking this name from

a passage-way over the River Axe, near which it was situated.

262. The first Abbot was succeeded by Robert de Penynnton, or Penigton, as we find it sometimes spelt, and who, as his name occurs in deeds under dates so far apart as 1137 and 1168, must have ruled the house for many years. It is very probable that the conventual buildings were completed in his time, and the remains of the two Richards removed from Brightley to Ford.

263. The third Abbot was Baldwin of Exeter. Originally a monk at Ford, he, in the course of a short time, became Abbot, and about the year 1181 was made Bishop of Worcester, and not long after Archbishop of Canterbury, and his life in consequence becomes a part of the history of our country.

264. Of the next Abbot, Robert, we know nothing. During his time, or in that of his successor, Maurice Somerset was a monk here, and, his writings obtaining him celebrity at Oxford, he was made Abbot of Wells.

265. John, the Confessor of the King of the same name, formerly Abbot of Bindon, succeeded Robert, and made Ford famous for its learning. He was a great theologian and was Abbot from 1191 to 1220.

266. Another John followed,* and was Abbot until 1236. We have from the Feet of Fines some entries in which his name is mentioned.

Hee est finalis concordia f̄ca in Curia dñi Reḡ apud Westm̄. In Octab̄ Purificaōis anno regni Reḡ Henr̄ fit Reḡ Johis vicesimo p̄mo Coram Robo de Lexinton Wiffo de Ebor̄ Ada fit Wif̄ 7 Wiffo de Colew̄th Justic̄ 7 aliis dñi Reḡ fidelib; tūc ibi p̄sentib; Int̄ Galfridū de la Pomeray petentem p̄ Huḡ de la Huf̄ positū loco ip̄ius Galfr̄ ad lucrandū ut per dendū 7 Joh̄em Abb̄em de Forde tenētem de trib; Carucatib; 7re cū p̄tiñ in Tale vnde placitū fuit int̄ eos in ead̄ Cuī Scilicet qđ p̄dcus Galfr̄ remisit 7 quietū clamavit de se 7 heredib; suis p̄dco Abb̄i 7 successorib; suis 7 Ecc̄ie sue de Forde totū Jus 7 clamiū quod habuit in tota p̄dca t̄ra cū p̄tiñ imp̄petuū. Et p̄ hac remissione quietā clamancia fine 7 concordia idem Abbas dedit p̄dco Galfr̄ quinquaginta 7 tres m̄reas argenti.—Feet of Fines. Devon. Henry III. No. 196.

Hee est finalis concordia f̄ca in Cuī dñi Reḡ apud Exon̄ a

* But see *Annals of Waverley* under date 1234.

die s̄ci Joh̄ Bap̄t in quindecī dies anno regni Reḡ Hen̄r fit Reḡ Joh̄ vicesimo s̄do Coram Witto de Ebor̄ Robto de Bello Campo Witto de S̄co Edmundo ⁊ Jordano Oliū iustic̄ itin̄antib; ⁊ aliis dñi Reḡ fidelib; tūc ibi p̄sentib; Int̄ Clariciā fit Radi petentem ⁊ Joh̄m Abb̄m de Ford̄ tenente de Dimið ferlingo t̄re cū p̄tiñ in Stok Vnde assisa mortis antecess̄ sumonita fuit int̄ eos in eadem Cūr seīt qđ p̄d̄ca Clariç recognouit totā p̄d̄cam t̄rā cum p̄tiñ esse ius ip̄ius Abb̄is ⁊ Eccl̄ie sue de Ford̄ Habend̄ ⁊ tenend̄ eidem Abb̄i ⁊ suc̄ suis ⁊ Eccl̄ie sue p̄d̄ce de p̄d̄ca Clariç ⁊ h̄edib; suis inpetuū reddendo inde annuatim vnū den̄ ad festū s̄ci Mich̄ p̄ om̄i seruic̄o ad ip̄am Clariç ūl ad h̄edes suos p̄tinētē Et acquietando totā p̄d̄cam t̄rā cum p̄tiñ ūs^o Capitales dños feodi ill^o de om̄ib; aliis seruic̄ ad eandem t̄rā p̄tinentib;. Et p̄ hac recognic̄one fine ⁊ cōcordia Idē Abbas dedit p̄d̄ce Clariç duas Mar̄c argēti.—Ibid. No. 219.

Hec est finat̄ concordia f̄ca in Cūr dñi Reḡ apud Exon̄ a die s̄ci Joh̄ Bap̄t in quindecī dies Anno Regni Reḡ Hen̄r fit Reḡ Joh̄is vicesimo s̄do Corā Witto de Ebor̄ Robto de Bello Campo Witto de s̄co Edmundo ⁊ Jord̄ Oliū iustic̄ itin̄antib; ⁊ aliis dñi Reḡ fidelib; tūc ibi p̄sentib; Int̄ Thoñ de Ford̄ ⁊ Petroniſt v̄xem ei^o petētes ⁊ Joh̄m Abb̄m de Ford̄ tenentē de t̄cia pte vini^o ferlingi t̄re cū p̄tiñ in Stoke. Quā t̄ciā pte p̄d̄ci Thoñ ⁊ Petronilla clamabant esse r̄onabilē dotē ip̄ius Petronille qđ eam contingebat de lib̄o tenemēto qđ fuit Radi fit Riç quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et vnde placitū fuit int̄ eos in ead̄ Cūr seīt qđ p̄d̄ce Thoñ ⁊ Petronilla remiſrunt ⁊ quieſt clamauunt de se eidem Abb̄i ⁊ successorib; suis ⁊ Eccl̄ie sue de Ford̄ totū ius ⁊ clamiū quod h̄unt in tota p̄d̄ca t̄cia pte cū p̄tiñ nōie dotis inpetuū. Et p̄ hac remissione quieta clamanç fine ⁊ concordia idem Abbas dedit p̄d̄cis Thome ⁊ Petronille Duas Mar̄c Argēti.—Ibid. No. 254.

Hec est finat̄ concordia f̄ca in Cūr dñi Reḡ apud Exon̄ in Octab̄ s̄ci Joh̄is Bap̄t Anno Regni Reḡ Hen̄r fit Reḡ Joh̄is vicesimo s̄do Corā Wilto de Ebor̄ Robto de Bello Campo Wilto de s̄co Edmundo ⁊ Jordano Oliū iustic̄ itin̄antib; ⁊ aliis dñi Reḡ fidelib; tūc ibi p̄sentib;. Int̄ Symonē de Pylesdon̄ petentē ⁊ Joh̄m Abb̄m de Forde tenentē de duab; Carucatis t̄re cū p̄tiñ in Lefford̄ ⁊ in Cundebur̄ vñ placitū fuit int̄ eos in eadem Cūr seīt qđ p̄dict^o Symō remisit ⁊ quieſt clamauit de se ⁊ heredib; suis ip̄i Abb̄i ⁊ successorib; suis ⁊ Eccl̄ie sue de Forde totū ius ⁊ clamiū quod habuit in tota p̄d̄ca t̄ra cū p̄tiñ inpetuū. Et p̄ hac remissione quieta clamanç fine ⁊ con-

cordia idē Abbas dedit p̄dco Symoni q̄tuordecī marc̄ ⁊ dimidiū argēti. Et si p̄dict⁹ Symō ut hēdes sui deceſſo aliq̄s Cartas ut aliq̄ munimēta ūs⁹ p̄dcm Abb̄m ūl suc̄s suos q̄ntū ad p̄dcas duas Carucatas t̄re cū p̄tiñ in p̄dcis villis cont̄a hūc finē p̄tulerint p' nullis penit⁹ habebunt⁹.—Ibid. No. 283.

267. Roger succeeded, in whose abbacy the church was completed, for under date 1239, in the Annals of Waverley, we have "Ecclesia de Forda dedicata est a domino Willelmo Exoniensi episcopo." John de Warwick followed, then Adam, who became Abbot in 1240, and William, who died and was buried at Waverley.

Hec est finat concordia fca In cuñ dñi Reḡ ap̄ Exon̄ a die scē Tiniñ in q̄ndeci dies añ Regñ Reḡ Henr̄ fil Reḡ Joh̄ vicesimo octavo. Corā Joh̄e Abb̄e de Schyreburi Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de P̄ston ⁊ Robto de Bello campo Justic̄ Itin̄antibz ⁊ aliis dñi Reḡ fidelibz tūc ibi p̄sentibz Inñ Abb̄m de Ford̄ quer̄ ⁊ Riç de Laya deforc̄ de secta q̄ Idē Abb̄s exiḡ ab eodem Riço vnde Idem Abb̄s exigebat qđ facēt ei sectā de t̄bz sept̄ in tres septim̄ ad Hundr̄ suū de Thornecūbe, Et vnde plac̄ fuit Inñ eos in eadem cuñ. Scit̄ qđ p̄dc̄s Riç recogn̄ ⁊ concessit p se ⁊ hēdibz suis qđ ip̄i de cet̄o faciant bis p annū sectam p̄dcm Hundr̄ sim̄t cū lib̄is homibz suis ⁊ cū suo capitat̄ Thedingman ⁊ duobz aliis homibz scit̄ semel sabto pximo p̄t Hokeday ⁊ Itum sabto p̄x p̄t festū sc̄i Michis. Ita tñ qđ p̄dc̄s Thedingman cū p̄dc̄is duobz hoibz ad p̄dc̄os duos dies mōst̄re debet oīa plac̄ de Thedinga ip̄i⁹ Riçi ⁊ hēd̄ suoz ad p̄dcm Hundr̄ p̄tinenē ⁊ si aliq̄s ip̄oz q̄ Ita seq̄i deb̄t ad p̄dc̄os dnos dies fuit in defalc̄ Idē Abb̄ ⁊ suc̄s sui oīa ip̄oz amciañta Integre hab̄nt ⁊ oīa alia amciañta de homibz ip̄i⁹ Riçi ⁊ hēd̄ suoz ad eundē Hundr̄ contingcē Inñ p̄dcm Abb̄m ⁊ suc̄s suos ⁊ p̄dcm Riçm ⁊ hēd̄ suos fidelit̄ dimidiabunt ⁊ oīa illa amciañta taxari debent p p̄dcm Abb̄m ⁊ suc̄s ut Balfos suos ⁊ p p̄dcm Riçm ⁊ hēdes ut att̄natos suos. Et p̄tea Idem Riç concessit p se ⁊ hēd̄ suis qđ si aliq̄d plac̄ fuit in eodem Hundr̄ p B̄re dñi Reḡ ut latro fuit ibi Judicand̄ ip̄i ut att̄nati sui sequi debēt Hundr̄ ip̄i⁹ Abb̄s de T̄bz sept̄ In tres sept̄ vsq̄ loquela illa p Judm̄ eiusdem Hundr̄ plena fuit t̄miata. Et p hac re concessione fine ⁊ cōcordia. Idem Abb̄s reñ ⁊ q̄et̄ clam̄ de se ⁊ suc̄s suis ⁊ Eccl̄ia sua de Forde p̄dco Riço ⁊ hēd̄ suis oīa arreragia ⁊ oīas alias sectas q̄s ab codē Riço exigibat ⁊ oīa dampn̄ que dicebat se fuisse occasione sub̄ccōis p̄dc̄e secte usq̄ ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.—Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 316.

Hec est final concordia fca in Cuñ Dñi Reġ apud Exon a die sçe Trinitatis In qñdecim dies anno regni Reġ Henr fit Reġ Johis vicessimo octavo coram Johie Abbte de Schryreburñ Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Preston 7 Robto de Bello Campo Justic Itinlantib; 7 allis dñi Reġ fidelib; tñc ibi pñsentib; In Adam Abbem de Forde que pñtrem Wifm Monachũ suũ poñtum loco suo ad lucñdũ uñ pdendũ 7 Huġ Peuel de Erminton deforc de annuo rediditu decem libñ Cere vnde Idem Abbs questus fuit qđ decem libre eiusdem redditus ei aretro fuerũt de vno anno. Et vnde placitũ fuit in eos in eadem Cuñ scit qđ pñdcs Huġ recognouit 7 concessit eidem Abbtĩ decem libñ Cere p annũ; peipiendas ipi Abbtĩ successorib; suis de Molendino de Erminton p manũ Balti ipius Huġ 7 hiedum suoꝝ de Ermin-ton ad festũ sçi Michis apud Exon inppetuũ. Et p hñc recognõ concessione fine 7 concordia Idem Abbs remisit 7 quiet clañ de se 7 sucẽ suis eidem Huġ 7 hied suis omĩa arreragia pñdci redd pñdcar decem libñ Cere vsq; ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.—Ibid. No. 328.

268. William of Crewkerne was the tenth abbot, and his time was famous for the great dispute between him and Bishop Bronescombe, the particulars of which are detailed by Oliver, and the documents given at length in the appendix to the *Monasticon*. His name occurs in the following legal proceedings :—

Hec est final concordia fca In cuñ dñi Reġ apud Exon In Octab sçe Trinitatis Anno regni Reġ Henr fit Reġ Johis Tricesimo tercio Corā Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Preston 7 Johie de Cobbeñ Justic Itinlant 7 aliis dñi Reġ fidel tñc ibi pñsentibus In Radm de Trewurtheth peñ 7 Adam Abbem de Laforde teñ de vno ferlingo ðre 7 dimid cũ pñtiñ in Opecote. Unde plac fuit in eos in ead Cuñ Seitt qđ pñdcs Raðs reñ 7 quiet clañ de se 7 hied suis pñdco Abbtĩ 7 sucẽ suis 7 Ecclie sue de Forde totũ Jus 7 clamiũ qđ hñit in pñdca ðra cũ pñtiñ inppet. Et p hñc reñ quiet clañ fine 7 conẽ Idem Abbas dedit pñdco Raðo duas Mñcas argñti.—Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 435.

Hec est final concordia fca in cuñ dñi Reġ apud Westm In Octab sçi Hillañ anno regni Reġ Henr fit Reġ Johis qñquagesimo scdo Coram Mñrtino de Litlebiñ Magro Rogo de Seyton 7 Johie de Cobbeñm Justic 7 aliis dñi Reġ fidelib; tñc ibi pñsentib; In Magrm Thoñ de Wymundelñm psonam Ecclie de Pahambiñ peñ 7 Wifm Abbem de fforde tenẽtem

de vno fferlingo ⁊ vna aera tre cum ptiñ in Tale. vnde Jurata vtrum p̃dca terra cū ptiñ sit liba elemosina ptiñes ad p̃dcam Eccliam an laicū feodū ipius Abbis suū fuit int̃ eos in eadē eū. Scit̃ qd p̃dcs Abbs recogñ p̃dcam t̃ram cū ptiñ esse Jus p̃dce Ecclie ⁊ p̃dcm ferlingū terre cū ptiñ ei reddidit in eadem eū ⁊ remisit ⁊ quieteclā de se ⁊ suc̃ suis ⁊ Ecclia sua de fforde p̃dco Thoñ ⁊ suc̃ suis psonis p̃dce Ecclie ⁊ Ecclie p̃dce Inppef. Et p hac recogñ reddicōne remissioe q̃eta clā fine ⁊ cōcordia. Idem Thoñ cōcessit p̃dco Abbi p̃dcam acram terre cū ptiñ. Habñ ⁊ Tenendē eidē Abbi ⁊ suc̃ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue p̃dce de p̃dco Thoñ ⁊ suc̃ suis psonis p̃dce Ecclie ippef. Reddñ inde p anñ vnū clauū Gariophili ad Pasch p om̃i sui cō cons ⁊ exacōne. Et hec cōcordia fca fuit ex assensu ⁊ volūtate Wal̃i Epi Exon ⁊ eam concedentis. —Ibid. No. 603.

¶ Abbas de Forde suū fuit ad respond̃ dño Regi de p̃lito quo Waranto clā h̃re vis franc̃ pleḡ emend̃ assise panis ⁊ c̃vis fracte fur̃ in Kentesbery ⁊ Thornecombe sine liceñ ⁊c.

At Exeter.
Octave of St.
Martin.
9-19 Edw 1.
A.D 1281.

Et Abbas p Atorñ suū venit Et quo visum f̃nci pleḡ in Kentesbyf̃ dĩc qd nich̃ inde clā Et quo ad emend̃ ass̃ panis ⁊ c̃vis f̃cte ⁊ fur̃ in eadem villa. Et quo ad emend̃ ass̃ panis ⁊ c̃vis f̃cte fur̃ ⁊ visum f̃nci pleḡ in Thornecombe dieit qd ipse ⁊ omnes p̃dẽ sui a t̃pe quo nō exstat memõr h̃uunt emend̃ ass̃ panis ⁊ c̃vis in Kentesbyf̃ ⁊ visum f̃nci pleḡ ⁊ emend̃ ass̃ panis ⁊ c̃vis f̃cte In Thornecombe p̃f̃ qd inquirar.

Et Wit̃s de Gyselh̃m qui sequĩ ⁊c Dĩc qd huj̃mō libtates spalĩ p̃tinent ad Coronam dñi Regis Et desĩc nullū Wãr inde ostend̃ de dño Rege p̃f̃ Judm.

Dies dat̃ est coram dño Rege a die Pasch in unū mensem ubicūq̃ ⁊c de aud̃ judicō.

Assize Roll Devon $\left. \begin{array}{c} M \\ 1 \\ 34 \end{array} \right\} 1 \text{ Memb: } 20d.$

269. Nicholas, who was blessed at Axminster 1st Jan. 1283, by Bishop Quivill, followed. William de Fria succeeded, and, having been able to be of great use to the Convent, was persuaded to resign it for Newenham, where similar services were much needed. However he remained there only about four years, when he returned to Ford, and resumed his place as a simple monk. Dying at Ford, his body was removed to the Abbey he had evidently loved so well, for interment.

270. Henry took the place of William de Fria on his resignation, and was Abbot until 1319. The grant of the fair at Thornecombe, which was continued down to the year 1770, I give from the Charter Roll.

p' Abbe et
Conventu de
Forda.

Dated 5 Feb.
1312-13.

R Archiep̃is ⁊ ꝛc. salm. Sciatis nos concessisse ⁊ hac carta nra confirmasse diteis nob in xpo Abbati ⁊ Conventui de Forda qd iꝑi ⁊ successores sui imppm̃ heant unū mercatū singtis septimanis p diem mercurii apud maneriū suū de Thornecūbe in Coṃ Devon, et unā feriā ibidem singtis annis p sex dies duraturam videt in die martis in septimana Pasche, et p quinq dies sequentes. Nisi mcatū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocumentū vicinorū mercatorū ⁊ vicinarū feriarū. Quare volum⁹ ⁊ firmit ꝑcipim⁹ p nobis ⁊ heredibz nris qd pdci Abbas ⁊ Conventus ⁊ successores sui imppm̃ heant pdca mercatū ⁊ feriam apud Mañiū suū pdcm cum omnibz libtatibz ⁊ libis consuetudinibz ad hujusmodi mercatū ⁊ feriā ptinentibz. Nisi mcatū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocumentū vicinorū micatorū ⁊ vicinarū feriarū sicut pdcm est. Hiis testibz venabilibz pribz W. Wigorn. W. Exon Ep̃is Gilbto de Clare Comite Glouc ⁊ Hertford Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembꝛ Huḡ le Despens Wiffo le Latimer. Nicho de Seg⁹ve ⁊ aliis. Dat p manū nram apud Windeš quinto die Febr p finē contentū in alia carta inferius.*—Charter Roll 6 Edward II. No. 106, mem. 17, section 36.

R omnibz ad quos ꝛc salm. Sciatis qd cum p tras nras patentēs concessim⁹ ⁊ licenē dederimus p nobis ⁊ heꝛ nris quantū in nobis est dilcis nob in xpo Abbi ⁊ Conventui de fford qd iꝑi decem libratas tꝛaz teñ ⁊ redditū de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint tenē ⁊ teneꝛ sibi ⁊ sucꝛ suis imppetuū Statuto de tꝛis ⁊ teñ ad manū mortuam ꝛc put in tꝛis pdcis plenius continetꝛ. Nos volentes concessionē nram pdcm debito effcui mancipari concessim⁹ ⁊ liꝛ dedim⁹ p nob ⁊ heꝛ nris quantū in nobis est Wiffo de Pillaunde ⁊ Nichs Portebref qd iꝑi vnū meš vnū molendinū Triginta acras tꝛe tres acras pꝛti ⁊ tres acꝛ more ⁊ alneti cum ptiñ in Wheteham ⁊ Burghstoꝛ et Thome de Langedoñ qd iꝑe vnū meš duodecim acꝛ tꝛe ⁊ tres acꝛ bosei cum ptiñ in Thornecōbe et Wiffo de Watelegḡ qd iꝑe viginti ⁊ tres acꝛ tꝛe ⁊ duas acꝛ alneti cum ptiñ in Watelegḡ iuxta Wynesham que de pdcis Abbe ⁊ Conventu† ⁊ que valent p annū in omnibz exitibz iuxta verū va-

* This is No. 26 on the same Roll, being a Confirmation of a Charter of King John granting the church of Tornecumbe, &c., &c. Dated 10 Oct. in the tenth year of his reign. Confirmation dated 5 Feb. (as above).

† "tenentur" omitted.

lorem eozdem quatuordecim solid̃ et quatuor denar̃ sicut p inquisiçoes p del̃m c̃icum ñm Mag̃m Joh̃m Walewayn Escaẽ ñm cit^{ur} Trentam de mandato ñro f̃cas et in Cancellar̃ ñrā retornatas comptū est dare possint et assignare eisdē Abbi et Conventui h̃end et tenend sibi et suc̃ suis imppetuū in pte satisfacçois decē libratar̃ l̃re teñ et reddituū p̃dcor̃. Et eisdē Abbi et Conventui q̃d ip̃i p̃dca mes Molen- dinū tram p^{er} tūm boscum moram et Alnetū cum p̃tiñ a pfatis Wiffo Nicho Thoma et Wiffo recipe possint et tenere sibi et suc̃ suis p̃d̃cis imppetuū sicut p̃d̃m est tenore p̃senciū simili^{ter} licenç dedimus sp̃alem Statuto p̃d̃co non obstante. Nolentes q̃d p̃d̃ci Wiffs Nichs Thomas et Wiffs vel heredes sui aut pfati Abbas et Conventus seu suc̃ sui r̃one statuti p̃d̃ci p nos vel h̃er ñros inde ocçonent^{ur} molestent^{ur} in aliquo seu g^{ra}vent^{ur}. Salvis tamen Capitalibz d̃nis feodi illius s̃viciiis et̃. In cui^{us} et̃. T. R. apud Westm̃. xxv. die Octobr̃.—Patent Roll 11 Edw. II. pars 1, m. 21.

271. William, who patronised Charmouth, was confirmed 22 Sept. 1219. His successor John appears to have undertaken the repairs of the buildings of his house, then become dilapidated judging from his reply to Bishop Grandisson, who asked for a money grant to enable him to comply with the large demand of the Court of Rome. John replied that his buildings and his church were ruinous, and with great humility begged that the Abbey might not be called upon to contribute to the subsidy. Still he seems to have acquired land for the house, as the following from the Patent Roll shows:—

R. om̃ibz ad quos et̃ st̃m. Sciatis q̃d cum de g̃ra ñra p Abbate de sp̃ali p litt̃as ñras patentes concesserimus et licenciam dederi- fforde. mus p nobis et heredibz ñris q^{uo}ntum in nobis est dil̃cis nob̃ in Xpo Abbati et conventui de fforde q̃d ip̃i decem libratas t̃raz tenementoz et reddituum de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint h̃end et tenend sibi et successoribz suis imppetuū. Statuto de l̃ris et teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend edito non obstante, put in litt̃is p̃d̃cis plenius continet^{ur} nos volentes concessionem ñram p̃d̃cam debito effectui mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedimus p nobis et heredibz ñris q^{uo}ntum in nobis est Wiffo de Pillaunde et Nicho Portebrief q̃d ip̃i quinquaginta acras t̃re et viginti acras more cum p̃tiñ in Wateleg̃ que de p̃d̃cis Abbate et conventu tenent^{ur} et que valent p annuū in om̃ibz exitibz iuxta veram valorem eozdem quindecim solid̃ et decem denar̃ sicut p inquisiçoem p dil̃m c̃icum ñm Mag̃m Joh̃m

Walewayn nup Escaetorem nrm vltra Trentam de mandato nro inde fcam ⁊ in Cancellar nra retornatam est comptum dare possint ⁊ assignare eisdem Abbati ⁊ conventui habend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ successorib; suis imppetuū in ptem satisfaccois decem librataz traz tenñ ⁊ reddituū pdcoz. Et eisdem Abbati ⁊ conventui qd ipi tram ⁊ morā pdca cum ptiñ a pfatis Wiffo ⁊ Nicho recipe possint ⁊ tenere sibi ⁊ successorib; suis pdcis imppetuū sicut pdcm est tenore psencium similie licenciam dedim spalem statuto pdco non obstante. Nolentes qd pdci Wiffo ⁊ Nichus vel her sui aut pfati Abbas ⁊ conventus seu successores sui rone statuti pdci p nos vel her nros inde occonent in aliquo seu gvent. Salvis tamen capitalib; dnis feodi illius sviciis inde debitis ⁊ consuetis. In cui⁹ ⁊c. T. Rē apud Eboz. xxx. die Deē.—Patent Roll, 13 Edw. II., m. 24.

272. John de Chidley succeeded John, 24 June, 1330, and seems, although his reputation did not stand high, to have had several legal matters upon his hands in connection with the property of the Abbey.

Devoñ.

Johannes Abbas de fforde p atf suū op. se iiij die vsus Ranulphū Blaunmoster ⁊ Aliē vxem eius Riēm de Combe ⁊ Walēm de Edyngton de plito qre cepnt aūia ipius Abbis ⁊ ea iniuste detinuer cont vadiū ⁊ pleḡ ⁊c Et ipi nō veñ Et hue⁹ inde diē hic ad hunc diē ex pficcoē ⁊c Judm attach qd sit hic in Octab sēi Miēhis ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Easter 17 Edw. III. memb. 26d.

Devoñ.

Abbas de fforde p Joēm de Crukerñ atf suū op. se iiij die vsus Henr de sēo Claro vicariū ecclie de Brodewyndesore de plito qd reddat ei rōnabilem comptū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis ⁊c Et ipe nō veñ Et sicut pluī preč fuit viē qd cap eū ⁊c Et viē modo mand qd nō est inuent⁹ ⁊c I'o sicut pluī preč est viē qd cap eū si ⁊c Et saluo ⁊c Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die sēe Trinitat in xv dies p Justiē ⁊c Et viē sit ⁊c.—Ibid. memb. 88.

Devoñ.

Abbas de fferde p Riēm Beynyn atf suū op se iiij die vsus Joēm de Clopton de plito qd redd ei rōnabilem comptū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis ⁊c Et ipe nō veñ Et pē fuit viē qd cap eū si ⁊c Et viē modo māđ qd nō est inuent⁹ ⁊c I'o sic plus preč est viē qd cap eū si ⁊c Et saluo ⁊c Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die sēe T'nitatis in xv dies p Justiē ⁊c Et viē sit ⁊c.—Ibid. memb. 145.

Ideñ Abbas p pdcm atf suū op. se iiij. die vsus Robēm

Ilmystre ⁊ Adam Rogge de plito q^{re} vi ⁊ armis decem boues ⁊ q^{tuor} vaccas ipius Abbis p^{ci}i decem marcaꝝ apud Tale inventos cepūt ⁊ abduxerunt ⁊ alia enormia ei intuleꝛ ad g^{ue} dampnū ipius Abbis ⁊ cont^{ra} pacē ⁊c Et ipi nō veñ Et p^{ce} fuit viç qd cap^{it} eos si ⁊c Et viç modo mand^{at} qd nō sūt inuenti ⁊c I'o siç p^{us} preç est viç qd cap^{it} eos si ⁊c Et saluo ⁊c Ita qd heat corpa eoꝝ hic ad p^{fatū} tminū p Justic^{is} ⁊c Et viç sit ⁊c.—Ibid. memb. 145.

273. Adam was confirmed Michaelmas-day, 1354. Abbot John did not undertake the repairs of the church, whatever he might have done to the other buildings, for we find that about this time the edifice required rebuilding. The following extracts from the White Book of Tenures are interesting:—

Octobre Novemb^r lan Dengt xxix
Edward ⁊c. A nos chs vadletꝝ Robt de Eleford n^{re} Señ de Corn^{uall} ⁊ Devenes ⁊ Johan de Skirbeek^e gardein de nos feodꝝ illeoꝝ ⁊ a vn de eux saluꝝ. N^{re} ch en dieu Abbe de fford^e no⁹ ad moustree p sa peticion a n^{re} conseil grevousment compleignant q^{il} vous n^{re} dit feoder lui destreigneꝝ de iour en autre p^r relief a no⁹ paier ⁊ seute faire a n^{re} Court de Bradenessh p^r cteines t^res ⁊ teñꝝ es villes de lynton^u Countesbury ⁊ looford^e en Countee de Devenes queles il tient a ce qil dit en pure ⁊ ppetuelle aumoigne, et en affermance de son estat en cele p^{tie} si ad il moustree devant n^{re} conseil vn fait p quel Gueras^{*} de Pilesdoñ g^{anta} ⁊ p sa chartre conferma a leglise n^{re} dame de fford^e ⁊ as Moignes illeoꝝ dieu s^vantꝝ la t^re de lefford^e ⁊ la t^re de Cuntebury ove ses app^{tenances} ensemblement ove lewe pentre Cuntebury ⁊ lynton^u quele ewe il retynt dev^s lui p^r l^{me} de sa vie la rev^{sion} au dit Abbe. A teni^r en pure ⁊ ppetuelle Aumoigne quel douⁿ Henri Tracy filz Wiñ Tracy conferma p sa chartre † et auxi vne chartre p quele Hen^r filz au Counte dona a dieu ⁊ n^{re} dame de fford^e ⁊ as Moignes illeoꝝ dieu s^vantꝝ la t^re de Cuntebury ⁊ lynton^u ove touz ses app^{tenances}. A tenir de lui ⁊ de ses heirs en pure ⁊ ppetuelle aumoigne quits de toutes mañes seculers s^{vices} ⁊ demandes en mañe come Hen^r de Tracy g^{anta} meisme la t^re as ditꝝ Moignes empriant q^{il} no⁹ lui veuilliens s^{ce} ce faire droit p quei p avis de n^{re} conseil vous maundons q^{il} vous c^{tfie}z n^{re} conseil a lond^{res} quel estat no⁹ avons en la s^{ce}ie des dites t^res. Et faceꝝ diligealment enquerre p quel s^{vice} le dit Gueras qⁱ p^{mes} enfeoffa le dit Abbe tynt les dites t^res de Hen^r de Tracy ou dautre coment ⁊ en quele

Cornewaille.
Touche' labbe
de fford^e.

* Written (fo. 64) "Gerveys."

† Oliver, p. 347.

mañe, et si le dit Abbe tiegne auñs ðres ⁊ teñ; es dites villes
q̃ ne sont compises en les dit; fait; adonq̃s quelles ðres ces
sont ⁊ de qi ces sont tenu; ⁊ p̃ queux s̃vices Et ent ɔ̃tifiez ñre
conseil entre cy ⁊ la xv de seint Hillair p̃sch avenir. Et
chargeons vous ñre dit feoder q̃ vo^s s̃seiez de la destresce
quele vous faites vs le dit Abbe p̃ les choses devantdites entre
cy ⁊ la dite xv. Et ce ne lessez. Doñ ⁊c̃ a Westm̃ le xxix
iour Doctob̃r lan xxix.

p̃ ⁊ lev[e]sq; de Wynç ⁊ p̃ bille endosse
p̃ Skipwith.

The White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, 25—39 Edw. III.,
fol. 58.

* * At fo. 64 a letter of the Prince, dated at London,
11th July, 30 E. III., that Robert de Eleford has fully certified
to the Council as to the matters above ordered, and directing
inquiry to be made "si no^s eous lestat le dit mon^s Henri de
Tracy en dit Manoir ou del vn ⁊ del autre."

Cornewaille.
Touch' les
Abbe et
Covent
de fforde.

Juyl lan xxxj. As audito^rs
des accomptes de no^s Ministres salu^s. Coment no^s feismes
ore tard s̃veer ⁊ examiner p̃ les sages de ñre conseil les
enquestes p̃ises a ñre maundement devant Robt de Elford ñre
Señ de Cornewailf ⁊ Devenes ⁊ Johan de Shirbeñ; Gardein
de no^s feod; illeoq̃s ⁊ devant ñre dit conseil ret^{neer} touch
labbee ⁊ covent de fforde avis estoit a ñre dit conseil q̃ p̃
rien q̃ feust Adonq̃s trove no^s ne deyvens seute nautre s̃vice
de eux demander p̃ reson de ðres compises en mesmes les
enquestes si mandasmes p̃ no^s auñs ðres a no^s dit; Señ ⁊
Gardein de feod; qils ne destreignassent les dit; Abbe ⁊ Coven
p̃ cause des dites ðres contre reson a ce q̃ semble vous mandons
p̃ avis de ñre dit conseil q̃ s̃ la compte du dit Johan lui face;
descharger de la soñe susdite. Et ceste ðre vo^s ent s̃ra gar̃.
Doñ ⁊c̃ a lond^s en lostiel levesq; Dely le xj iour de Juyl lan
⁊c̃ xxxj ⁊c̃.—Ibid. fol. 76.

274. John Chylheglys seems to have succeeded Adam. He
was Abbot in the year 1373. His successor, Walter Burstok,
was confirmed 16 April, 1378. The proceedings referred to
in the following extracts occurred in his time.

Som's.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̃ Joñem Crukerñ aĩ suũ op. se iiij^{to}
die vsus Adam Hodeforde de plito q̃d reddat ei quadraginta
⁊ duos solid quos ei debet iniuste detinet ⁊c̃ Et ipe non venit
Et p̃c̃ fuit viç q̃d suũ eũ Et viç modo mand̃ q̃d nichil fiet

J'o p̄c̄ est vič qđ capiat eū si 7c̄ Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die s̄c̄e Trinitatis in xv dies p̄ Justič.—De Banco Roll, Easter 9 Rich. II. m. 104d.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Joħem Crukerñ attorñ suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Robtū Cornū Chinaler de p̄lito qđ reddat ei quadraginta solidū quos ei debet 7 iniuste detinet 7c̄ Et ipe non venit Et sicut pluř fuit dis̄r p̄ catalla ad valenč duoř solidū Et m̄ p̄ Joħem Hunt 7 Henř Hiff J'o ipe in m̄ia Et sicut pluř dis̄r qđ sit hic a die s̄c̄e Trinitatis in xv dies p̄ Justič.—Ibid. m. 151.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Joħem Crukerñ atť suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Thomā Kernere 7 Elenā v̄xem eius 7 Wiltm fit corzđ Thome 7 Elene de p̄lito quare cū de cōi consilio regni Regis Angt̄ puisū sit qđ non liceat alicui vastū vendicōem seu destruccōem face de 7ris domibz boscis seu gardinis sibi dimissis ad 7minū vite vel amuoř iidem Thomas Elena 7 Wiffo de 7ris domibz boscis 7 gardinis in Thornecombe que Joħes de ffar-yngdoñ nup Abbas de fforde p̄decessor p̄dci nunc Abbis eis dimisit ac vitā ipoz Thome Elene 7 Wiffo fecerunt vastū vendicōem 7 destruccōem ad exheř ecclie ipius nunc Abbis be Marie de fforde 7 cont^{ra} formā puisionis p̄dce 7c̄ Et ipe non veni Et p̄c̄ fuit vič qđ dis̄r qđ eos Et vič modo mand qđ bře adeo tarde 7c̄ J'o sicut prius dis̄r qđ sint hic a die s̄c̄e Trinitatis in xv dies p̄ Justič ad quē diē vič non mis bře J'o sicut pluř dis̄r qđ sint hic a die s̄ci Michis in xv dies.—Ibid. m. 228.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Joħem Crukerñ atť suū op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Thomā Stremynge vicař ecclie de Thornecombe de p̄lito quare cū idem Abbas dñs Mañli de Thornecombe existat 7 here debeat ipeq 7 omēs p̄decessores sui dñi Mañli p̄dci a tempore quo non exstat memoria ibidē here consueneř quand cū de hōibz 7 tenentibz suis Mañli p̄dci in quodā loco infra idem Mañliū p̄ cū p̄dca de tribz septimanis in tres septiās antiquiř vsitat̄ p̄dcus Thomas Nichm Bolour balliuū ipius Abbis ad Cūř p̄dcem apud Thornecombe in loco p̄dcō tenendz p̄ p̄fatū Abtem deputat̄ quomin⁹ idem Nichus Cūř illam ibidem tenere potuit vi 7 armis impediuit p̄ quod idem Abbas p̄ficiū quod de Cūř p̄dca si ibidem tenta fuisset p̄cepisse debuisset amisit 7 alia enormia 7c̄ ad dampnū ipius Abbis quadraginta libraz 7 cont^{ra} pacē Reg 7 Et ipe non veni Et sicut prius p̄ceptū fuit vič qđ capet eū 7 Et vič modo mand qđ non est inuentus J'o sicut pluř p̄c̄ est vič qđ capiat eū si 7c̄ Ita qđ

Devoñ.
(m. 391.)

heat corpus eius hic a die s̄c̄e Trinitatis in vx dies d̄ Justiċ.—
Ibid. m. 391.

275. Nicholas was the next Abbot. His name occurs as early as 1388, Oliver says, but without giving his authority; but in one of the following entries from the De Banco Roll we have an Abbot Walter, in Hilary Term, 2 Hen. IV.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Johem Sparowe aſt suū oſ se iiij^{to} die
v̄sus Laurenciū Archere de p̄ſito quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ⁊
subboſcum iſius Abbis apud Sattedburgh nup crescentes suc-
cidit ⁊ in ſepali piſcaria ſua iſm piſcatus fuit ⁊ piſcem inde
ac arbores ⁊ subboſcum p̄dcos ad valenciam viginti libraz
cepit ⁊ aſportauit ⁊ alia enormia ꝑc. ad g^{ue} dampnū ꝑc. et
cont^{ue} pacē Regē ꝑc. Et iſe non veñ Et p̄c fuit viċ qđ diſtr̄
eū Et viċ modo mand qđ nichil hēt ꝑc p̄ quod poſteſt diſtr̄i
J'o p̄c eſt viċ qđ capiat eū ſi ꝑc Et ſalus ꝑc Ita qđ hēat
corpus eius hic a die Paſche in tres ſeptimanas ꝑc.—De Banco
Roll, 19 Ric. II. m. 166.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Johem Sparowe aſt suū oſ se iiij^{to} die
v̄sus Georgiū Crukerñ ⁊ Galfr̄m Smyth de p̄ſito quare vi ⁊
armis clauſā iſius Abbis apud Bromhille ⁊ Wythlewylle frege-
runt ⁊ arbores ⁊ subboſcum ſuos ad valenciam centū ſolidor̄
iſm nup crescentes succideſ ⁊ aſportauē ⁊ blada ⁊ h̄bam
ſua ad valenciam decem marcaz iſm nup crescentia cū qui-
buſdam aliis depaſti fuerunt conculcauē ⁊ conſump̄s ⁊ alia
enormia ꝑc ad g^{ue} dampnū ꝑc et cont^{ue} pacē Regē ꝑc Et iſi
non veñ Et p̄c fuit viċ qđ attacheſ eos Et viċ modo mand qđ
nichil hēt ꝑc. J'o p̄c eſt viċ qđ capiat eos ſi ꝑc. Et ſaluo
ꝑc. Ita qđ hēat corpora eor̄ hic a die Paſche in tres ſepti-
manas ꝑc.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde p̄ Johem Sparowe aſt suū oſ se iiij^{to}
die v̄sus Georgiū Knyf ⁊ Thomā Crukerñ c̄ticum de p̄ſito
quare vi ⁊ armis in ſepali piſcaria iſius Abbis apud Shyterok
piſcati fuerunt ⁊ piſcem inde ad valenciam decem marcaz
cepeſ ⁊ aſportauē ⁊ alia enormia ꝑc ad g^{ue} dampnū ꝑc et
cont^{ue} pacē Regē ꝑc. Et iſi non veñ. Et p̄c fuit viċ qđ attacheſ
eos. Et viċ modo mand qđ nichil hēt ꝑc. J'o p̄c eſt viċ qđ
capiat eos ſi ꝑc. Et ſaluo ꝑc. Ita qđ hēat corpora eor̄ hic a
die Paſche in tres ſeptimanas ꝑc.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde ⁊ fraſ Henſ Kernere cōmonacus
eiuſdem Abbis p̄ Johem Sparowe attorñ suū oſ se iiij^{to} die

vsus Johem Crawelegk de pto qđ reddat eis quadraginta ⁊ sex solidos ⁊ octo denar quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c. Et ipe non veñ Et sicut pluñ fuit distñ p catalla ad valenciā duodecim denar Et ilt p Juonē Donne ⁊ Lucā Moune P'o iپی in mīa Et sicut pluñ preč est vič qđ distñ eū p omēs ęras ⁊c Et qđ de exiñ ⁊c Et qđ heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas p Justič ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 167 d.

m. 167 d.

¶ Abbas de fforde p Johem Spwe atť suū oř se iiii^{to} die vsus Johem atte Wille de pto quare vi ⁊ armis bona ⁊ catalla iپیus Abbis ad valenciā quadraginta libraz apud fforde inuenť cepit ⁊ asportauit ⁊ Walřum Whyte natiuū ⁊ suientem suū in suičo suo ibid existentē cepit ⁊ abduxit p quod idem Abbas suiciū natiui ⁊ suientis sui pđei p magnū tempus amisit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c ⁊ cont^{ra} pacem Regis ⁊c. Et ipe non venit. Et pč fuit vič qđ attach eū Et vič modo mand qđ nichil het P'o pč est vič qđ capiat eū si ⁊c. Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septias p Justič.—Ibid. m. 186.

Devoñ.

m. 186.

¶ Walřus Abbas de fforde Robtus Borde Bocher Wiffs atte Horsmylle Johes Baker ⁊ Stephus Eueray attach fuerunt ad respondend Edwardo Osborne vicario ecclie de Thornecombe de pto quare vi ⁊ armis clausum iپیus Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt ⁊ quatuor vaccas ⁊ sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canibz fugauerunt canes illos ad mordend vaccas ⁊ porcos pđeos in tantum incitando qđ p fugačōem illam ⁊ morsus canū pđeoř due vacce ⁊ quadraginta porci peii decem marcař de vacceis ⁊ porceis pđeis intierunt ⁊ vacce ⁊ porci residui multipliciř defiorati fuerunt ac vaccas ⁊ porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt ⁊ impareauerunt ⁊ eos ibidem sic impareatos quousq idem Edwardus finem p quadraginta solidos p delibačōe vaccarř ⁊ porcorř residuorř pđeoř henda cum pfatis Abbe Robto Wiffo Johe ⁊ Stepho fecisset detinuerunt Et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad g^{ra}ue dampnū iپیus Edwardi Et cont^{ra} pacem dñi Rę nup Regis Angť scđi post conquestum ⁊c Et vnde idem Edwardus p Johem Goold attorñ suū querit^r qđ pđei Abbas Robtus Wiffs Johes ⁊ Stephus die lune pñ post festū scđi Michis Anno regni dñi Rę nup Regis Angť tciodecimo vi ⁊ armis scit gladiis areubz ⁊ sagittis clausum iپیus Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt ⁊ quatuor vaccas ⁊ sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canibz fugauerunt canes illos ad mordend vaccas ⁊ porcos pđeos in tantum incitando qđ p fugačōem illam ⁊ morsus canū pđeoř due vacce ⁊ quadraginta porci peii ⁊c de vacceis ⁊ porceis pđeis intierunt

Devoñ.

et vacce et porci residui multipliciter deteriorati fuerunt ac vaccas et porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt et imparcauerunt et eos ibidem sic imparceatos quousque idem Edwardus finem tunc per delibatione vaccarum et porcorum residuorum predictorum henda cum prefatis Abbate Roberto Wilto Johne et Stephano fecisset, detinuerunt Et alia enormia tunc ad gravem dampnum tunc Et contra pacem tunc Unde dicitur quod deterioratus est et dampnum hiet ad valenciam quadraginta librarum Et inde producit sectam tunc.

Et predicti Abbas Robertus Wills Johannes et Stephanus per Thomam Martyn attornium suum veniunt Et defendunt vim et iniuriam quando tunc Et dicitur quod ipsi in nullo sunt culpabiles de transgressione predicta putant predictus Edwardus superius versus eos querit Et de hoc ponit se super priam Et predictus Edwardus similiter Iste predictus est vicus quod venire facit hic a die Pasche in xv dies xij tunc per quos tunc Et qui nec tunc ad recognoscere tunc Quia tam tunc.—Ibid. 2 Hen. IV., Hilary, m. 138d.

As I have said, it will be noticed that here we have Walter mentioned as Abbot. The explanation may be that the proceedings were commenced in Walter Burstok's time, and his name continued on the pleadings after his death.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde per attornium suum op se iiij^{to} die versus Thomam Splent de pfito quod reddat ei rationabilem computum suum de tempore quo fuit ballivus suus in Westforde et receptor denariorum ipsius Abbatis Et ipsi non veniunt Et preceps fuit vicus quod sum eum tunc Et vicus modo mandatum quod nichil hiet tunc Iste preceps est vicus quod capiat eum si tunc Et salvo tunc Ita quod heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in unum Mensem tunc.—Ibid. m. 459.

De Banco Roll; Trin. 2 Henry IV.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde et attornium suum op se iiij^{to} die versus Thomam Splent de pfito quod reddat ei rationabilem computum suum de tempore quo fuit ballivus suis in Westforde et receptor denariorum ipsius Abbatis Et ipse non veniunt Et sicut prius preceps fuit vicus quod capiet eum tunc Et vicus modo non misit breve tunc Iste sicut plures capitavit quod sit hic in Octava sancti Michaelis tunc.—Ibid. Trin. 2 Hen. IV., m. 2958.

Devoñ.

¶ Abbas de fforde per attornium suum op se iiij^{to} die versus Joannem Smyth de Tale et Joannem Seger de Taleton de pfito quare vi et armis clausa ipsius Abbatis apud Tale fregerunt et libram warrennam suam ibidem intraverunt et in ea sine licencia et voluntate sua fugaverunt et in sepali piscaria sua ibidem piscati fuerunt et piscem inde ad valenciam centum solidorum ac lepores cuniculos phasianos et pedices de warrenna predicta ceperunt et asportaverunt et alia enormia tunc et contra pacem tunc Et ipsi non veniunt Et preceps fuit

vič qđ attach eos 7c Et vič mand qđ nichil hent 7c I'o capiant qđ sint hic in Octabis sči Michis 7c.—Ibid., Trinity, 8 Hen. IV., m. 409.

276. Of the succeeding abbots until the last we know very little. John Bokeland was confirmed 10 June, 1419. Richard succeeded him. Robert occurs in 1448.

¶ Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Gilbtum Pyper alias dcm Gilbtum Boteswayñ de Elleworth in Coñ Dorš husbondman de pñto t^{nsgr} Et ipe non veñ Et preč fuit vič qđ attachet eū 7c Et vič retorñ qđ ipi nichil hent 7c p quod 7c I'o preč est vič qđ capiat eū si 7c Et salvo 7c Ita qđ heat corpus eius coram dno Rege a die sči Hillañ in xv dies vbi cūq; 7c Et vnde in xv sči Martini 7c.—Coram Rege Roll, Mich. 1 Hen. VI., m. 35.

Devoñ.

277. The next entry in the De Banco Roll relating to Ford gives the name of Walter, and thus enables me to add a new abbot to the list. This is on the Roll for Michaelmas term, 38 Hen. VI.

¶ Walñs Abbas de fforda p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Walñm Colebroke de parochia de Columpton in Coñ pñdco Gentilman de pñto quare cum idem Abbas in feodo suo apud Colbroke p cons 7 iñiciis sibi debitis p Walñm Holway iñienť suū quedam aūia capi fecisset 7 idem Walñs Holway aūia illa scđm legem 7 cons regni Regis Angť imparcare voluisset pñeus Walñs Colbroke aūia pñca vi 7 armis rescussit Et alia enormia 7c ad g^{ue} dampnū 7c Et cont^{ra} pacem Regis 7c. Et ipe non veñ. Et preč fuit vič sicut prius qđ distř eum 7c. Et vič modo mand qđ distř est p catalla ad valenč duodecim denař. Et manuč p Edñ Mate 7 Ričm Ware. I'o ipi in mīa. Et sicut pluř distř qđ sit hic in Octabis sči Hillañ Ad quē diem vič non mis bře I'o sicut pluř distř qđ sit hic a die Pasche in vx dies 7c.—De Banco Roll Mich. 38 Hen. VI. m. 52d.

Devoñ.

278. My last extract, too, refers to a claim made in the time of Walter, the newly found Abbot.

Walñs Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^{to} die vsus Robtūm Cammeť de fytelford in Coñ Dorš Gentilman alias dcm Robtūm Cammeť de Cammeť in Coñ Dorš Genosum de pñto qđ reddat ei decem libras quas ei debet 7 iniuste

Devoñ.

detinet ꝛc. Et iꝑe non veñ. Et preç fuit viç sicut prius qđ capet eum ꝛc. Et viç modo mañd qđ non est inuenç ꝛc. I'o sicut pluř capiatꝝ qđ sit hic in Octabis sçĩ Hillař ꝛc.—Ibid. 253.

279. Then comes Elias, in 1462, and William White, who was apparently Abbot for upwards of thirty years, from at least as early as 1490 to 1521.

280. The last Abbot, Thomas Charde, otherwise Tybbes, has left something more than a name. He was one of the most distinguished men of whom the Abbey could boast. He was not only an eminent scholar and divine, but the buildings at Ford show him to have been an artist of no mean capabilities. Dr. Oliver has given a memoir, and Dr. J. H. Pring has dealt with the history of his life in fuller detail.* He succeeded in 1521. An account of his various preferences, some probably of great value, and given him to support to some extent his dignity as Suffragan Bishop to his Diocesan, Oldham, will be found in the memoirs to which I have referred. He was evidently fond of building, and remodelled the domestic buildings at Ford on a scale of great magnificence. The beautiful tower, the north walk of the cloister, all that now exists, and the new refectory, with his initials, mitre, and abbot's cap, were as much admired by his contemporaries as by succeeding generations. He surrendered his house 8th March, 1539, at which time there was the full number of thirteen monks. He did not survive the fall long, dying full of years and honours early in 1544.

281. Thus Ford shared the fate of its sister houses. They were all surrendered in 1538-9, but in all probability no buildings were so perfect, and none were abandoned with greater grief than this important foundation. Its revenues amounted to £374 10s. 6½d., according to Dugdale, and its possessions, besides those in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, extended into the adjoining counties of Somerset and Dorset, and as far as Lynton and Countisbury on the north coast.

282. The history of the Abbey after the dissolution is well known, as it became the home of many distinguished families. It and the adjoining land was first leased to Richard Pollard for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £49 6s. 6d., but the following year, 23rd June, 1540, the lessee obtained from the king a conveyance in fee. Sir John Pollard succeeded his father, and sold Ford Abbey to his cousin, Sir Amias Poulett, of whom William Rosewell, Queen Elizabeth's

* *A Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D.*, by James Hurly Pring, M.D., 1864.

Solicitor-General, bought it; and his son, Sir Henry Rosewell, sold it to Edmund Prideaux, who, employing Inigo Jones, proceeded to convert the domestic buildings of the convent into a mansion, at what must have been a great expenditure. In the Prideaux, Gwyn, and Fraunceis families the Abbey continued down to 1847, when on the death of John Fraunceis Gwyn it was sold to G. F. W. Miles, Esq., by whom however it was not long retained, the present owner, Herbert Evans, Esq., becoming its possessor by purchase.

283. No Cistercian building in England, perhaps none in the world, remains in so perfect a state as that of Ford. The site is on the south of the Axe river, the formation of the ground compelling the monks to take that bank of the river instead of, as they preferred, the north. The stream flowing into the river rises in the ground south of the Abbey, and the fish ponds which were constructed in its course still remain, although somewhat altered in shape. The principal entrance is now from the east, and the visitor approaching the Abbey walks over the foundations of the antient church, and treads under foot the dust of stately ecclesiastics and noble founders.

284. Not a vestige remains of the monastic church. The entrance road crosses the north aisle, and the south side of the cloister. This was not consecrated until 1239, but it must not be supposed that there was no building for divine service until that time. The whole of the buildings were in all probability laid out from the beginning, and the work completed as the bounty of the faithful allowed. It was the finished church no doubt that was consecrated nearly a century after the monks left Brightley. Within its walls the remains of Richard the Viscount, Richard the Abbot, Adelia (1142), Hawisia de Courtenay (1209), Reginald or William de Courtenay (1192-94), Robert de Courtenay (1242), and John de Courtenay (1273), found resting places.

285. Turning to the right we shall enter a building fitted up as a chapel, and usually considered to be the church of the Abbey. This is a chamber of the greatest interest, it being in fact no other than the chapter house of the monks. It is of twelfth-century work, transitional Norman, with pointed vault of two bays. In the extensive alterations of the Abbey made by Edmund Prideaux, this was converted into the domestic chapel of the mansion, and here Cromwell's Attorney-General was buried in 1659. On the walls are various memorial tablets.

286. Over the chapter-house would be originally the library. This is now completely altered into a spacious modern room.

Through the library the monks passed from their dormitory to the church, the staircase leading down to it being probably in the north transept.

287. Still passing northward we enter a vaulted chamber originally nearly 170 feet long, and divided by a central row of eleven columns, all of which with the vaulting are perfect. This building is of rather later date than the chapter-house, and the work is of an elegant and delicate description. Over it is the dormitory of the monks, almost perfect, although now divided up to furnish sleeping apartments for the servants of the mansion.

288. Retracing our steps we come to the south front of the house, and find ourselves in the north walk of the cloister. This is eighty-two feet in length. All but this side is destroyed, and the beautiful Perpendicular work is that of Charde the last Abbot, whose memory is so intimately interwoven with Ford. He did not scruple here to mingle his initials, T. C., and his episcopal and abbatial insignia, with the arms of the Abbey and the King, on the many shields which decorate the spaces between the buttresses and between and over the tracery. Within the existing portion of the cloister and on the north may be traced the ancient refectory (of the later we shall speak presently), although it is blocked up with modern partitions. The kitchen of the monastery remains the kitchen of the mansion.

289. We now come to the *domus conversorum*, but a small portion only of it remains. In its original state it extended northward from the church, probably as far as the diverted stream, which formed the common sewer of the house, and was therefore at least two hundred feet long, the breadth being twenty-six feet. The whole of this however was not occupied by the convent, as traces of divisions can be made out. Over were the dormitories of the lay brethren.

290. We now enter the hall, which is really the eastern end of the new refectory of Abbot Charde. In its original state this fine room was one hundred and fifteen feet long. The western part was divided and altered by Inigo Jones to form the state apartments, and, shorn as it is now of its fair proportions, it still remains a very fine apartment.

291. The barn still remains, and between it and the western end of Charde's refectory may be found remains, probably of the gatehouse; for it was on this side, not on the east, that the entrance formerly was.

292. The alterations made by Inigo Jones, while to a great extent destroying many of the ancient features and disfiguring

the fine work of Charde, and mutilating its proportions, tended to make the abbey a convenient and commodious residence. The dining and drawing rooms are good apartments with elaborate ceilings, and the staircase and saloon are finely designed. But still, in spite of the interference with his architecture and the incongruities of Inigo Jones's additions, Charde's work remains pre-eminently beautiful, and renders Ford Abbey perhaps the most interesting building architecturally, as it is archæologically, in the west country.

293. The property of the Abbey was not of great extent, although at the dissolution its annual value was second only to that of Buckfast. It was, as I have said, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, in the north of the county, at Lynton and Countisbury, and in Somerset and Dorset. Besides Adelia, the later Courtenays endowed Ford with some of their wealth and the Pomeroyes also were its benefactors.

294. The arms of the Abbey were a stag's head caboshed, and the shields containing them may be found in various parts of the buildings of Charde.

295. The seals of the Abbey so far known are but two. One described by Oliver is oval, "divided into three compartments. In the upper part, between two pointed windows, a bell appears suspended in a steeple. In the canopy beneath, is the Blessed Virgin and Divine Infant. On the dexter side is the Courtenay shield, Or, three torteaux, with a label of three points. On the sinister is the shield of Beaumont, Barry of six vairy and gules. Below is an Abbot erect, holding his crozier in his right hand and a book in his left, and three persons on their knees." The legend is,

S. Commune Monasterii Beate Marie de Forda.

Another seal, and one not hitherto described, is said to represent the Abbot between two shields, on the dexter that of the Courtenays, and on the sinister a lion rampant. A legend surrounds the device. This seal is appended to a grant from William Toterigge and Mabilla his wife to Edward Blakforde, John Forde Capellanus, and others, of tenements in Sperhay. This deed was for sale by a firm of London booksellers in 1875, but I have not been able to trace its present owner.

296. With this brief account of Ford I bring to a close this series of papers on the Cistercian Houses of Devon, and trust that I have been enabled to add a little to their somewhat meagre history.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF FORD.

Name.	Date.	Authorities.
Richard	1136	Harleian MSS.
Robert de Penynton . .	1137-1168 ?	Do.
Baldwin	-1181 ?	Various.
Robert		Harleian MSS.
John	1191-1120	Leland and Various.
John	Until 1236	Feet of Fines and Documents.
Roger	In 1236	Documents.
John de Warwick . .	Died in 1246	Harleian MSS.
Adam		Do. Oliver.
William	Died 1262	Oliver, Dugdale, and various.
William of Crukerne . .	1262	Various.
Nicholas	From 1283	Episcopal Register.
William de Fria . .	Resigned 1297	Various.
Henry	In 1312	Oliver.
William	From 1319	Episcopal Registers.
John		Do.
John de Chidley . .	From 1330	Do.
Adam	From 1354	Do.
John Chylbeglys . .	In 1373	Do.
Walter Burstok . .	From 1378	Do.
Nicholas	In 1388	
Walter ?		See par. 275.
John Bokeland . .	From 1419	Episcopal Registers.
Richard		Oliver.
Robert	In 1448	Oliver.
Walter	In 1460	De Banco Roll.
Elias	In 1462	Oliver.
William White . .	In 1490	Various.
Thomas Charde . .	1521-1539	Various.

NEWENHAM ABBEY.

Mr. Davidson has very kindly furnished me with a transcript from the Cartulary of Glastonbury, in the Bodleian Library, relating to Newenham Abbey, which I am very glad to be able to add here.

The following seems to have been the substance of the dispute.

The manor and hundred of Axminster, which belonged at the Conquest to the King, were, by a donation in the year 1246, granted by Reginald de Mohun to the Abbey of Newenham. The grant of the hundred carried with it the right to have suit (*secta*) and service (*servitium*) from the owners of the several tithings in the hundred, at the hundred court, when the sheriff made his visitation or tourn. One of the tithings in Axminster hundred was Uplyme, of which manor the Abbot of Glastonbury was lord; and it is to be presumed that from and after 1246 the seneschal of the Abbot of Glastonbury, on each occasion of a sheriff's tourn being held at Axminster, presented himself and did suit (*secta*) to the Abbot of Newenham for the titthing of Uplyme. This "doing suit of court" had been and might be commuted to a payment of ten shillings a year for the sheriff's tourn, and a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. for horderisgeld, "hordarii geldum," or treasurer's tax, which seems to have been a peculiar impost payable to a religious house when lords of a manor. It happened, however, that upon the death of an Abbot of Glastonbury, the fruits of the Abbey possessions became vested in the crown during the vacancy, and the seneschal neglected either to do suit of court, or to pay either the fee due at the hundred court to the lord of the manor, or the treasurer's tax, due to the Abbot of Newenham. Thereupon it was alleged, a number of persons, twelve of whom are named, went over from Newenham and its neighbourhood to Uplyme, entered an enclosed field belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, and there burnt some growing rushes and other standing crops. At the same time one Robert Tudde, bailiff of Axminster, seised and carried off 37 beasts belonging to the Abbot, by way of distress for non-payment of the fees due at the last sheriff's tourn. This led to a process of law being instituted. A writ was issued to the sheriff to inquire into the truth of the alleged enormities, and to attach the wrong-doers. The return made by the jurors on the 25th of January, 1275, established the truth of the charges, and on the 5th of February following a writ was issued by the Crown, dated at Reading, which was in the nature of a

decree or judgment. It took the form of commanding the Sheriff of Devon to take bail for the appearance of the following persons—John, Abbot of Newenham, Brother Henry de la Boneie, Luke le Messer, William Russel, William Todde, Richard de Cleyhulle, Nicholas Pin, and Nicholas Dare, to shew cause why they, together with Richard le Berker, Richard the son of Amiable of Shapwick, John of Egecumbe, John the son of Richard Care, and William Salomon, and others, committed the acts above mentioned; also to shew cause why they did not appear on the morrow of the Purification of the Virgin (2nd February) as summoned by their sureties. The names of the sureties, are then given.

For the Abbot	{	Robert Squirel.
	{	Reginald Fayth.
For the Friar Henry of Bouere	{	Adam Scurel.
	{	Thomas Fait.
For Luke le Messer	{	Reginald Gladewine.
	{	William Velfais.
For William	{	Reginald Copiner.
	{	William Blonoch.
For Robert Tudde	{	Hugh Douile.
	{	Thomas Bal.
For Nicholas de Cleihulle	{	Richard le Pottere.
	{	Nicholas Pin.
For Nicholas Pin	{	Richard Humas.
	{	Walter Grey.
For Nicholas Dare	{	Thomas Grugg ² .
	{	Thomas Tannur.

The writ goes on to direct the sheriff to take bail for Richard le Berker, and the other delinquents named, to appear and shew cause together with the eight defendants for whom bail had been taken before.

The narrative of the law-suit is here interrupted in order to introduce an agreement, made in October, 1275, between the Abbots of Glastonbury and Newenham, with regard to the boundaries of some contiguous lands, whereby in consideration of thirty marks paid by the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury, the dispute was settled, and all legal proceedings stayed.

We then find an entry of a deed of release and quit-claim on the part of the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury of the hundred suit and sheriff's tourn due to the former in respect of Uplyme, in consideration of forty

marks paid by the latter to the former. This last mentioned deed is to be found in the register of Newenham, and has been already observed upon.*

This is a transcript of the original—

MSS. Bodl: Wood i. 212 b.

¶ Processus placiti inter dñm regem et abbatem de Newenham pro tñas in manerio de vplim abbis Glastonie.

Breve originale.

Rex vicecomiti Devonie salutem quia accepim⁹ quod quidam malefactores ⁊ pacis nre perturbatores nuper venerunt ad quendam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abathiam Glastonie in manu nra existentē ratione vacionis cuiusdam ⁊ de qua vltimus abbas eiusdem abbathie obiit seisiau et jaunt ⁊ alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetraverunt ad graue dampnū ipius abbathie in nostri contempt⁹ manifestum ⁊ contra pacem nrām tibi ꝑcipimus quod per sacramentum proborum ⁊ legaliū hoīm de balliua tua per quod rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiras qui predictā transgr⁹ fecerunt ⁊ omnes illos quos per inquisitionem illam inde culpabiles inueneris attachies ita quod hēas corpora eorum corā nobis in crastino Purificacoīs beate Marie vbicumq; tunc fuerimus in anglia ad respondendū nobis de transgressioē ꝑdicta et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Marleberghe ⁊c.

Ib. 212 b.

Inquisicio capta apd⁹ exoniam per ꝑdictū brē.

Friday, 25 Jan.
1275.

Inquisicio capta apud Exoniam die veneris in festo conuersionis sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi trecio qui malefactores ⁊ pacis Domini Regis perturbatores nuper uenerunt in quandam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abbathiam Glastonie et janta et alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetraverunt in ꝑjudiciū Domini Regis ad dampnum ipius abbē manifestum ⁊ contra pacem domini regis per sacramētum Johannis de Hitone, Johannis fit Galfrid, Rog de Clauile, Hugonis de Raleigh, Willi de la uerge, Willi Vinorthetheie Willi de Cranesweye, Henrici de Hayuile, Philippi de Combe, Willi de esse, Roberti Russel, Roberto Puñ, Waltero Wering, Henrico de Wicrofte, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Boclande, Roberto Beuener, Nicholai de la Forde, Jordano de la Roche, Jordani de Harecumbe et Walteri de Fraunceis Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Henricus de la boueete

* Davidson, *Hist. of Newenham Abbey*, pp. 24, 25.

de Niwenham frater Ricardus de la Beker^o, Lucas le messer de Nywenham, Willm Russel de la bate, Robertus Todde Ric^o filius amiable de schapewik, Johannes de Egelcumbe, Johannes filius Ricardi Care de Eggecumbe, Henr^o filius Daud de Egelcumbe, Johannes de la Sale, Ricardus Wrange. Ric^o faber ⁊ Willms Salomon ⁊ alii multi quorum nomina ignorant vi ⁊ armis venerunt ad terram abbie Glastonie in vplim que est in manu domini regis racione uacationis abbathe predictie ⁊ janta ipius abbie Glastonie in eodem manerio crescentia contra pacem dñi regis [combusserunt]. Et dicunt quod Robertus Tudde balliuus de Axminstre alia enormia ibidem fecit videlicet cepit triginta ⁊ septem au^oia ipius abbie Glastonⁱ pro quadam secta quam exigit abbas de Niwenham ab abbatem Glastonie ad turnū quod senescallus ipius abbas tenuit in vltimo hundredo suo quod tenuerunt post festum sancti Michaelis vbi p^rdictus abbas Glastonie nullam sectā debet nec homines sui nec etiam homines de feodo ipius abbatis Glastonie eo quod quieti sunt per cartā abbatis et conuentus de Newenham. In cuius rei testimoniū huic inquisitioni sigilla sua alternatiui apposuerunt. Dat^r dictis die ⁊ anno.

¶ Breue iudicii.

Rex vicecomiti deuonie salutem. Pone per uadium ⁊ meliores pleg^o Johannē abbatem de niwenham fratrem henricū de la bonei, lucam le messer, Willm Russel, Willm Todde, Richm de cleyhulle, Nicholaum Pin ⁊ nichm dare quod sint coram nobis a die pasche in quinta septim ad rāded^r nobis de placito quare ipi simul cum frē Ricardo le berker, Ricco filio amiable de schapewik, Johne de egelcumbe, Johanne filio Ricci Care et Willmo Salomon et alii nuper nenerunt ad quamdam seperalem pastur^o in vplim que pertinet ad abbatiam Glastonie in manu nra existente occasione vacationis eiusdem ⁊ de qua ultimus eiusdem abbathe obiit seisiaū et janet^r ⁊ alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetraverunt ad grave dampnū ipius abbie et nostri contemptum manifestum et contra pacem nostram ut dicitur. Et ad ostendendum quare non fuerunt coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut attachiati fuerunt ⁊ sūmoniti per bonos suū. Robertum Squirrel ⁊ Reginad^r fayth primos uel p^rdicti Johannis abbas de Newenham ⁊ adam Seurel ⁊ Thoma fait primos pl^rp^rdicti fratris henrici de la bouer^o Et regni^o Glade-wine et Willm velfais p^rmos pl^rpredicti luce le messer. Et reginaldus copiner et Willm blonoch primos pleg^o predicti Willi ⁊ hug^o donile ⁊ thoñ bal. primos pl^rpredicti Roberti

Tudde ⁊ Ricm̃ le pottere ⁊ nichm̃ pin primos pl'pdicti nich'i de cleihulle ⁊ rierm̃ humas ⁊ Walterum Grey p̃mos pl'pdicti nich'i pin. Thom̃ Grugg ⁊ Thom̃ tannur primos pl' p'dicti nich'i dare quod sint coram nobis ad prefatum terminū ante iudiciū suū de hoc quod non fuerunt predictos Johannem abbatem de Niwenham ⁊ alios coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut eos pleḡ precipim⁹ tibi quod no omittas propter libertatem abbatis quin ponas per vad' ⁊ saluos pleḡ p'dictos fratrem Ricardum le berker, Rierm̃ filium amabile de schapwik, Johannem de Egelcombe ⁊ alios quod sint coram nobis ad p̃fatum terminū ad respondendum nobis simul cum p'dictis Johanne abbate de Niwenham ⁊ aliis de predicto placito. Et vnde tu t̃pe nobis mandasti in crastino pur⁹ bē mar⁹ quod preceperas balliuis predictie libertat' quod attachiat' p'dictos frēm Ricm̃ le berker ⁊ alios quod eēnt coram nobis ad eundem terminū ad respondendum nobis simul cum p'dictis Johanne abbate de Nievenham ⁊ aliis de predicto placito qui nichil inde fecerunt ⁊ habeas ibi nomina secundoꝝ pleḡ ⁊ suū pleḡ ⁊ hoc b̃re. Test⁹ R de hengham apud Radinge vº die febr̃ anno regni ñri tercio.

Memorandum quod cum eēt contencio inter uiros religiosos dominum Johannem abbatem ⁊ cōuentum Glastonie ex una parte ⁊ Johannem abbatem ⁊ conuentum de Niwenham ex parte altera super terrarum suarum sese contingenciū terminis atq; metis tandem p'dictus abbas de Niwenham volens nec sufferens diucius durare sed omnino uolens dirimere litis materiam ante mote pro se ⁊ conuentu suo uadiauit p'dictis abbati et conuentui Glastonie triginta marcas pro bono pacis ⁊ ob captandam ab eisdem gratiam ⁊ fauorem. Ita quod p'dictus abbas ⁊ conuentus de Newenham predictis abbati ⁊ conuentui Glastonie dabunt et soluent Decem marcas argenti de summa p'dictarum triginta marcarum citra nat' domini proximū futuꝝ et residue xx marcarū de summa eadem ex predictorum abbis ⁊ conuentus Glastonie tali condicione ⁊ modo sunt posite in respectu ut si bene se gesserunt abbas ⁊ conuent⁹ de Newenhā erga abbatem ⁊ conuentum Glastonie nominatim in negocio perambulationis utriusque partis assensu inter terras suas faciendis quam neutra pars ullo malo ingenio impediet nec peruertet. Statim peracto negocio penitus remittentur nec alterutri parte competet actio per p̃sentes. Dat' londoñ mens̃ oct' anno dñi m^o.cc. septuagessio q̃nto.

5 Feb. 1275.

¶ Carta abb̃i de Newenhā de quietaclamancia secte hundr⁹ ⁊ torno vicecom̃ de vplim.

Oct. 1275.

Omnibus has literas visuris uel audituris Henricus dī gratia

abbas de Niwenham ⁊ eiusdē loci conuentus salutem eternam in dño. Nonert uniuersitas uestra nos pro nob' et successoribus nōis imperpetuū remisisse et quietumelamasse domino michi abbati glast' et eiusdem loci conuentui ⁊ ecclie Glastonie totum ius ⁊ clameum quod fūimus uel fere potuimus versus ipm abbatem glastonie ⁊ successores suos ⁊ omnes homines suos ⁊ oī homines de feodis suis de manerio suo de vplim de sect hundred' ⁊ torno vic' que nos exegimus ab eis ad hundred' nostrum de axeminstre quod habemus de dono reginaldi de moun ⁊ confirmacione domini henrici regis filii regis Johannis ⁊ similiter de sexdeceim solid' ⁊ octo denar' quos exegimus ab eisdem per annū vnde decem solidos sunt de turno vicecoñ et vj sol' et viij d' sunt de quodam redditu qui uocatur horderesgeld' vnde inplacitauimus predictum michaelem abbatem per breue domini regis in comit' exoñ. Ita quod nec nos nec successores nostri unquam in posterum clamare uel exigere poterimus de predictis abbate nec conuentu Glastoñ nec eorum successoribus nec etiam ab hominibus suis nec ab hominibus de feod' suis de p̄dicto manerio de vplim aliquam sectam aut p̄dictos sexdecim solidos ⁊ iiij denar' per annū uel aliquod aliud quod ad nos uel successores nostros aliquo occasione tempore predicti hundredi nři de Axeminstre accidere poterit. Hec solumodo saluo nobis ⁊ successoribus nři quod si balliuos nroz abbatis ⁊ conuentus de vplim in executione mandati dñi regis quod per bře suum vicecoñ deuonie demandat' fuerit ⁊ postea nobis per returnū per ipm vicecoñ de mandat' fuerit ⁊ nos postea idem mandatum per returnū p̄dictis balliuis ipius abbatis de vplim demandauerimus negligentes ēe constiterit ita quod mandatum domini regis in hac parte non fuerint (*sic*) executi, bene licebit tunc balliivo de axeminstre qui pro tempore fuit tanquam balliivo vicecoñ ⁊ non tanquam balliivo nro predictum manerium de vplim intrare ⁊ mandatum illud ea uice executioni demandare, ita quod nec p̄dictus abbat ⁊ conuentui Glastonie nec ecclie Glastonie nec hominibus suis de vplim per mandati illius executioni aliquod unquam in posterum preiudiciū generetur omnes autem prescriptas libertates predictis abbati ⁊ conventui Glastonie ac ecclie Glastonie contra omnes homines ⁊ feminas imperpetuū warantizabimus ⁊ pro hac remissione ⁊ quietaclamancia ac warentia iddem abbas ⁊ conuentus Glastonie dederunt nob' quadraginta marcas. In cuius rei testimoniū huic scripto sigillum nřm apposui hiis testibz dominis Reginaldo de moun, Henrico de traci, Johē balon, Waltero de bathoñ tunc vicecoñ deuoñ, Willmo de leighe militibz, Willmo le bray, Ricō de Craswelle ⁊ aliis.

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